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PLANS FOR EAST AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY EXAMINED

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Dec 81 pp 179-182

[Article by Bernard Guillerez: "East Africa Want to Organize, Economically Speaking"]

[Text] Are we heading towards a common market in East Africa? A conference is to be held 21 December at Lusaka in order to ratify the proposed treaty which was refined 15 October at Addis-Ababa by the finance ministers of the 14 countries of the region. In fact, this preferred zone of commerce is to be comprised of 17 states. The meeting at Addis-Ababa was the result of more than 3 years of negotiations carried on under the aegis of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (CEA). The zone of exchange (trade) is of importance to some 130 million Africans. It is to have its own budget, maintained by contributions from its member countries (between 1 and 20 percent of its national budget). In addition, the participants at Addis-Ababa launched an appeal in favor of setting up a federation of African Chambers of Commerce with a target date of 1985. A meeting will be held on this subject in Salisbury next May. For the promoters of this far-reaching enterprise, it is a question of "blazing a trail in the history of African economic cooperation," to use the words of the minister from Zimbabwe. It is true that this initiative is going in the direction of the famous "action plan" adopted at Lagos in 1980 which set forth the major points of a strategy for the development of Africa on the horizon of the year 2000. The fact remains, however, that many obstacles exist which might spoil the undertaking.

In the southern part of this preferred zone, the influence of South Africa cannot be ignored: countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland bear witness to this. Are they not tied to Pretoria by a customs treaty, signed in 1969, which will have to be modified or fall by the wayside? Negotiations are to begin soon with South Africa, but what will be its attitude? In the confines of Central Africa, a country like Uganda, which was the "pearl of the Commonwealth," founders in an anarchy which endangers its joining the new community. But it is up to this community to insure the incalculable burdens of a new beginning which remains risky at best. And finally, in the horn of Africa, a true zone of tempests, the situation is not so clear as to merit optimism. The tensions which have been manifesting themselves there for a long time have certainly been relaxed lately, but strange diplomatic comings and goings have given rise to doubts as to the solidity of the new alliances which have been worked out. Nearly one year ago, we witnessed the reconciliation of a pro-western Sudan having a defense agreement with Egypt, and a pro-soviet Ethiopia

exposed to the subversion in Ogaden and to the Eritrean civil war. However, last August, at Tripoli's initiative, a treaty of friendship and cooperation was concluded between Ethiopia, Libya, and South Yemen, an alliance manifestly destined to counter-balance the American military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. This rapprochement is well within the logic of the diplomacy of these three countries whose contacts with Moscow are no secret. But it must be noted that the Libyan and Sudanese presidents are implacable enemies and that, as a result, it will be impossible for Libya to maintain good relations with both countries at the same time: if the Derg of Addis-Ababa goes too far in his alliance with Tripoli, the government of Khartoum will put an end to its caution towards the Eritrean liberation movements, and war will flame up anew in the southern province of Ethiopia. Thanks to the support of the Soviet and Cuban governments, the government of Ethiopia has been able to recover its influence in all the large Eritrean cities which 4 years ago passed to the control of the secessionist movements. Only the town of Nafka, north of Keren, was not retaken by the government's forces which suffered, in these attacks, losses numbering in the tens of thousands. It seems, moreover, that in these circumstances Soviet aid has failed, willingly, in favor of the regular army: would not a total victory for the regular army have had the effect of reducing its dependence on the Soviet Union? Thus in Moscow they are on the lookout that Ethiopia stays fixed firmly as a subject state, all the more so since the setting up of a single and unique party would run into many difficulties.

Somalia did not attend the meeting in Addis Ababa whose goal was to prepare the plans for the trade zone in Western Africa, but it should, under normal conditions, adhere to it. There too is found an association of countries with opposing interests, since the authorities of Mogadishu denounced the Libya-Ethiopia-South Yemen treaty as an encircling maneuver. In addition, Somalia, which has toned down its own claims to Ogaden, harbors resentment against Ethiopia for undertaking an intractable policy in the region which has the effect of swelling the number of refugees in Somalia. And they do not forget in Mogadishu that Ethiopia set up this year, with the help of Kenya, the Sudan, and Djibouti, a regional economic commission from which Somalia has been excluded. In that regard, Ethiopia has dropped the idea of supporting the Afars group which was seeking to threaten the stability of the young republic of Djibouti. Since relations have remained above board between Djibouti and Somalia, a certain bitterness has resulted in Mogadishu.

In the horn of Africa, only the Republic of Djibouti has the look of stability. After 4 years of independence the managerial balance sheet of President Hassan Gouled appears broadly positive. This allowed him to be elected, last June 12, by universal suffrage, while at the same time only being mandated by the National Assembly. It is true that afterwards there was no lack of reproach for reinforcing his popularity by this popular vote. This was reproach which was launched anew in October when the Assembly, meeting in a special session, deemed it advantageous to keep the one-party system for the benefit of the Popular Assembly for Progress (RPP). Officially, the reason was put forth that a multi-party system assumed a diversified social and economic system at the heart of a strongly constituted nation. Thus, the attempts of certain personalities to constitute a political party, the popular party of Djibouti, was brought to an end. It is true that Ahmed Dini and Abdallah Kamil had gradually lost their audience since they had tried to obtain the support of Ethiopia in order to bring their plans to fruition. Both of them belonged to the Afar group and accuse President Gouled of favoring the Issas who are

related to the Somalis.' We find in this the complex relationships of tribal rivalries in Africa, but it is an exaggeration to be resentful of such favoritism to the president of Djibouti. Legislative elections are to be held at the end of February: they will oppose the single list of the RPP. As irritating as that may be in certain eyes, is it not preferable to what happened in Tunisia on 1 November when the elections, held under the auspices of political pluralism, were settled by a lively contest between parties opposed to socialism.

The preferred trade zone under question at Lusaka is being presented therefore a little like a superstructure which will have to coordinate a mosaic of diverse agreements and will group together countries whose interests are still far from being alike or even complementary. The preceding attempt aiming at building an East African common market, although less ambitious, has become lost in discord. It is secured by the CEA and will undoubtedly benefit from the aid of the UN. But is that sufficient to guarantee the success of such a undertaking? The entire region is impregnated with economic disparities, political rivalries, internecine battles, diverging ideological affiliations, not to mention contradictions in security matters. They will undoubtedly realize this at Lusaka, but also when the conference on disarmament of the Indian Ocean is held in the weeks to come, which has been proposed by President Didier Ratsiraka. To the complexity of the situation can be added the inevitable claims of certain riverside residents: Africa, divided by diverse colonialists, was balkanized by the greatest of its leaders, and even the countries which are the richest in resources are nearing bankruptcy. Attempts are regularly made to remedy this fact. Their failures have not blunted the hopes of Africans, but they are degrading their ethical credit on the international scene.

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CSO: 4719/351

MULTIFORM COOPERATION PROVIDED BY USSR REVIEWED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 2 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Interview with Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning and foreign trade, for the Soviet journal SELSKAYA ZHIZN [RURAL LIFE]]

[Text] A programme of economic and technological cooperation as well as trade between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola for 1981-1985 and for a longer term, until 1990, was signed in Moscow a few days ago. The signing was followed by the third session of the inter-governmental mixed Soviet-Angolan commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation and trade. At the request of SELSKAYA ZHIZN, the Minister of Planning and Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of Angola, Lopo do Nascimento, who led the Angolan delegation to the session, replied to a number of questions about the development of mutually advantageous business links between the USSR and the PRA.

[Question] Couldn't you briefly describe the state of Soviet-Angolan economic cooperation at the present stage and its importance for the development of the PRA national economy?

[Answer] Our countries are cooperating in many areas of economic activity. A whole series of projects have been built by workers and engineers of the two countries for the national economy of the PRA, and many specialists from the USSR are still working on them. Several railway and road bridges have been constructed with participation of Soviet building organisations, which has made it possible to solve an important economic problem of ensuring the supply of foodstuffs and manufactured goods for the country's southern and eastern provinces.

It is my conviction that our wide-ranging cooperation with the USSR is of great value for the development of Angola's national economy.

[Question] A word of comment, please, about the development of cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola in agriculture.

[Answer] I must say that we consider cooperation with the Soviet Union in this sector extremely important. For our country is what is now commonly called "agrarian" and we, naturally, attach paramount importance to the

development of agriculture. Nature itself is assisting us in this sense: the climate of Angola is good for growing such crops as coffee and cotton. Therefore, our contacts with the Soviet Union in agriculture are most effective, notably in setting up cotton-growing farms. Several farms of this kind, as Icola-Bengo, have already been established in the PRA with technical assistance from the USSR. Besides, Soviet specialists are now exploring prospective areas for wheat growing in the republic. This work is difficult to overestimate.

[Question] Soviet foreign trade organisations are supplying the PRA with a wide range of farm machinery and implements. What about their performance in the fields of Angola?

[Answer] We have various combine harvesters and other Soviet-made farm machinery operating in our country. However, I would single out the MTZ tractor as a fine machine. Experts from the PRA Ministry of Agriculture and farm machine operators have been commending it as most serviceable and simple to operate, and are just pressing for machines of this type to be used more extensively. Some steps are being taken in Angola at present to standardise agricultural machinery, and the MTZ tractor is one of the standard units that we have chosen.

[Question] How do you evaluate the prospect ahead for Soviet-Angolan cooperation in agriculture?

[Answer] The documents signed in Moscow provide for broader cooperation between our two countries in various sectors, including agriculture. In particular, three more cotton-growing state farms are to be set up in Angola by a common effort of the two countries in the next five years. Besides, a major irrigation network, capable of irrigating 400,000 hectares of land, is to be established following the joint construction of a new hydro-electric power station, Capanda, on the Kwanza River, under the agreement reached in the course of the negotiations just held. These projects will be further symbols in friendship between the Angolan and Soviet peoples.

CSO: 4700/739

INFORMATION OFFICIAL CALLS FOR END OF MEDIA NEUTRALITY

Paris AFRICAN AFP in English 29 Jan 82 p 14

[Excerpt] Accra, January 27--Ghana's chief information official, Ministerial Information Secretary Ato Austin, has called on the country's media to use their skills to educate the people and stressed that "from now on, the media ceases to be neutral."

He told a gathering of journalists here in his first official contact with them since taking office under the military regime of Jerry Rawlings that Ghanaians had "wasted 25 years searching for the correct path of progress."

Parliamentary democracy had failed to help solve Ghana's problems, he said, so the new regime had formed grassroots people's defence committees which would be "the indestructible base in governing the people."

The revolution had no place for people who sat on the fence, especially those responsible for dissemination of news to the masses, Mr Austin said.

The ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), which is chaired by Mr Rawlings, meanwhile said the people's defence committees should exclude from membership moneylenders, absentee landlords, transport owners, traditional chiefs and managers, so as to facilitate the creation of a new democratic national structure involving the masses in government.

PNDC watchdogs

In a communique described as "guidelines," it said the committees would not replace trade unions, district councils, or village or town development committees, but would keep a check on the activities of existing bodies "as watchdogs of the national interest" and enable the PNDC to feel the national pulse.

The PNDC also announced an end of the ban on foreign-registered vehicles entering Ghana, but said foreign military vehicles or aircraft would remain prohibited.

CSO: 4700/736

BRIEFS

PRLG PROTESTS GOVERNMENT MAKE-UP--The executive of the left-wing People's Revolutionary League (PRLG) attacked the line-up as "reactionary-dominated" and "a neo-colonialist assurance to United States imperialism that its stranglehold on our national economy will not be threatened." The League also said the Cabinet list indicated that severed diplomatic relations between Ghana and Israel would be restored. The PRLG attacked the idea of a "national government" as proposed by the PNDC as "unrevolutionary nauseating and imperialist-oriented." It cautioned that such a government, if established, would bring together those who "uphold false values inimical to the people's interest." Echoing objections raised, the state-owned DAILY GRAPHIC today called on the PNDC to "consider seriously" withdrawing the "reactionary" Ministers it had appointed, "in the wake of foreign interests threatening the newly-won freedom of the people, and to ensure the success of the current revolution." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 26 Jan 82 p 19]

CSO: 4700/736

MEECI CONCLUDES SEMINAR, SUBMITS SPECIAL MOTION TO PARTY LEADER

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 4 Jan 82 pp 17-18

[Text] MEECI's [Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast] last seminar, which took place 27 to 30 December at CAFOP [Teachers Promotion and Training Center] in Gagnoa on the theme "Education in the Service of Development," has performed a considerable amount of very useful work. There were about 200 pupils and students assembled in three large commissions (economic development, social development, general policy) who analyzed all aspects of our country's society and also examined the Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast and made proposals which were both daring and realistic.

Decentralization of the university; supervision of boarding students by local administrations, in particular an ongoing orientation by specialists (guidance counselors or psychologists) which would follow a child from his first year of study and would thus know how best to direct him in relation to his deepest aspirations, his actual possibilities and also the country's needs; elimination of the probationary baccalaureat; sanctions against those who misappropriate public funds; institution of taxes on large fortunes; repatriation of certain citizens' capital in order to confront the crisis: these are some of the proposals as set forth in the seminar's final communique as well as in the special motion to the head of state which is published below.

These are evolutionary proposals, it could be said, and rather unusual on the part of the MEECI, which has accustomed us to more docility.

The tone of the discussions was even blunter. Some called for the institution of the right to strike if the Movement's claims continued not to be taken seriously, or, failing this, freeing themselves from the Party's guardianship. This demand, which would have been "anti-constitutional" if made, was rejected after quite a long discussion because here we prefer "cooperation to confrontation."

To sum up, the seminar participants performed some very interesting work. This is because MEECI wants to prove its membership in the nation, its full and complete desire to participate in the development of the country. The minister of technical instruction and vocational training who presided over the closing session did not fail to congratulate them for it: "You can be proud of knowing that you have done good work. The high level of your discussions, the quality of the speeches, the care and the seriousness with which they were prepared, have been reported to the Party and the government, and the mass media gave them full coverage."

Then Mr Barry Battesti continued: "Through your sensitivity and your reason, you have been able to comprehend that in education the problems are always difficult and seem insoluble. Because it is an area affecting man in his complexity and vitality, because it is an area in which everyone feels involved both personally and because of his interests, because it is an area in which realities are often approached with more passion than reason and objectivity. You pupils and students have your word to say in this national debate. And believe me, your voice will carry, because you are the epicenter of our educational system, the true reasons for its prospering."

Our Educational System Is Not The Worst

In speaking of our educational system, the minister of technical instruction expressed his faith in its future. "Our educational system has strengthened, diversified and specialized itself to respond to the growth period. At no time has it remained stagnant, and this is why I am firmly convinced that in this period of crisis which has been affecting the world for several years, our system is strong enough to develop and to adapt to the stresses of the moment (...).

"Our Seventh Congress, the past national conferences have traced the guidelines within which we must work and we must now pass from the reflective stage to concrete action (...). Now, let us further our reflection in the field. But, above all, please let us cease vilifying an educational system which is not the worst of the group and which, quite to the contrary, serves as an example to many developing countries and even to industrialized countries, in certain aspects."

Decentralizing the University

Special Motion to the President of the Party

In consideration of the Ivory Coast's place in the history of the Black African peoples' struggle for emancipation,

In consideration of the policy of discussion practiced by the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast - African Democratic Rally].

In consideration of the special place which the Ivory Coast occupies and will continue to occupy in the sub-region and in Africa as a whole,

Considering that the Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast is the breeding ground for the Party,

Considering that the PDCI, party of the people, cannot fail its tradition,

Considering that any political action taken must be reflected by receptive, and therefore politically mobilized masses,

In view of the President of the Party's determination to bring the Ivory Coast out of the crisis through its own means,

In view of the language of truth which has been the Party's since the Seventh Party Congress,

In view of the humanitarianism which has always been characteristic of the president of the PDCI, the president of the Republic of the Ivory Coast,

The students and pupils of the Ivory Coast, assembled in the seminar at Gagnoa, the 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 December 1981 on the theme of Education in the Service of Development, reaffirm to him their lasting appreciation for his continuous availability to youth in general and the Students and Pupils in particular.

They praise the spirit of the convening of the National Assembly on 16, 19, 25 November 1981.

Congratulate him for his brilliant participation in the Eight Summit of the Heads of State of Africa and France.

Thank him for the social action of assistance to the unemployed, and ask him to find short term solutions for the effective use of graduates in the service of the Ivory Coast, for the role of legal guardian of the movement which he accepted as of the Fifth MEECI Congress.

This is why the seminar participants ask him to allow general mobilization of secondary and advanced education activists for the organization of summer camps to develop awareness among the rural population.

As a special exception, to eliminate student study trips abroad during the 1981 summer vacation and use the funds thus freed to subsidize MEECI committees for the revitalization of the movement.

To maintain current prices for meal tickets, student rooms and free transportation during this period of solidarity.

To analyze the situation in order to enable reintegration of students outside the country into MEECI's big family.

They submit for his consideration the organization of a Party Youth in which all youth, whatever their status or nature, could be active.

The seminar participants encourage him in his determination to expose those who misappropriate public funds and in his desire to give Justice free rein.

Propose to him in this period of crisis from which we must pull ourselves,

- Repatriation of Ivory Coast capital overseas and its investment here to create jobs for the unemployed,
- Analysis, on the model of the 1 percent levy on officials' salaries for encouragement of solidarity, of a 1 percent levy on the income of liberal professors, enterprises and a tax on large fortunes.

Are pleased with the revitalization of the Party and ask the President to remain vigilant.

Further ask him to summon all his calm and to use his legendary clearsightedness and political vision to find a permanent solution to the Ivory Coast's constitutional gap.

Finally, the seminar participants wish him and all who are dear to him a prosperous and happy 1982.

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CSO: 4719/440

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY CRITICIZES WEST, DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL AID

Dakar AFRICA in French No 136, Dec 81 pp 42-46

[Interview with President Houphouet-Boigny, by Jean Pierre Ayie, date and place not given]

[Text] In 1932, a young African medical doctor from the small village of Yamoussoukro, in central Ivory Coast, denounced the conditions to which the African peasants he knew so well were subjected in a virulent article entitled: "We Are Being Robbed." The article was signed Houphouet-Boigny. In 1944, a group of growers in southern Ivory Coast felt the need to band together to defend the interests of African farmers. They went to Yamoussoukro to look for Houphouet-Boigny, to make him the president of their association. The man they were seeking had himself inherited years before a vast farm property (cacao, coffee) from his parents and was determined to expand it. His watchword: "Let us unite to combat exploitation." In 1946, the Farm Union, which had taken on a strong political coloration, gave birth to the PDCI [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast]. Houphouet-Boigny was its president. He had a pan-African vision of the struggle against the colonial powers, and working with his political allies from neighboring countries, he founded the RDA [African Democratic Rally], of which he is still president. He was to become a dedicated advocate of African and Ivory Coast interests in many confrontations with the colonial powers, everywhere on the continent and everywhere in France in various fora.

Today, at age 76, the onetime medical doctor turned farmer, political leader, French minister, and president of the republic, continues to struggle with the fervor of a second childhood. His French interlocutors in recent years--De Gaulle, Pompidou, Giscard d'Estaing--openly showed him admiration and respect. But they secretly feared him. And it was to be Giscard who one day asked the significant question whether "Houphouet-Boigny knew how to say yes to concessions when he might lose a little and his partners might gain a little."

Considered by Africans as the West's most reliable ally, the West finds this ally not particularly cooperative, obsessed as he is with defending the interests of his country and the interests of his continent by exploiting the weaknesses of his partners or by publicly railing against the injustice of the Western trading system.

Recently picked to be the spokesman for those protesting the treatment African raw materials received at the Cancun summit, he refused to yield the floor in a protest against the amount of time he was given (10 minutes) to speak on this subject of such importance to Africa. But 2 weeks later, during the summit of heads of state of France and Africa (3-5 November), the Ivorian head of state, during a press conference with President Mitterrand and President Mobutu, once again struck out against the injustices of the Western system, blaming the West for Africa's increasing lag in Africa's development and delivering a stern warning to the wealthy.

President Houphouet-Boigny agreed to tell AFRICA about the role he played in Paris. It shows the Ivorian head of state in a different light and ends up painting a convincing portrait of a leader of yesterday and today who is a great African. Judge for yourselves.

[Question] Mr President, it is said that today you are a leader worried about the future of the continent. Why this concern?

[Answer] It cannot be otherwise. Poverty is becoming more and more widespread on the continent. And the situation is going to continue to deteriorate if our partners do not change their position with respect to our trade relations with them. They buy from us--both our agricultural products and our mineral resources--at lowers and lower prices. And they sell at higher and higher prices to us--most often the products we import from them are manufactured out of our own underpriced raw materials. We have another equally serious handicap: our country has a great need for skilled technicians. And there again, we have to pay for their services, but we are not the ones who set the price. And when you put together the low prices paid to our countries for their raw materials, the high prices paid for imported costs, including both the cost of production and transport, various taxes and premiums, and the excessively high cost of services, you can see that our continent is suffering from grave injustice. And this increasingly intolerable and insupportable injustice is stopping development.

[Question] Mr President, does this mean that Africa can be saved by industrializing?

[Answer] Our countries should not be permanently consigned to agriculture. We should go beyond that occupation; we, too, should industrialize our countries. But there again, factories have become so expensive to build that the goods we produce are barely competitive, and in some cases they are not competitive at all. But even more serious is the fact that we have export industries based on our own raw materials that are processed locally. To give you an example from my own country,

for example, we have encouraged production of cotton. We thought this would guarantee us a position in the markets of the industrialized countries. Unfortunately for us, this has not happened. When one realizes that the industrialized countries have to have unbleached material, and they go find it in Hong King, where not a single hectare of cotton is planted, ignoring the same materials manufactured in Dimbokro in the heart of the Ivory Coast, then that is a disturbing situation. All that is what makes us say that if our partners do not show by their actions that they--the rich countries--have achieved a better understanding of the situation, then our continent has a bleak future.

[Question] Does this grim picture of our continent have anything to do with all the changes of regime we have seen here and there in recent years?

[Answer] There is a great deal of talk about destabilization, and there is some truth in it. Today only a handful of countries have escaped destabilization. But behind these sudden changes, we have to be courageous and honest enough to admit that there is misery and want which serve as triggers and detonators for these events. And that misery is perpetuated, directly or indirectly, by our economic partners. Otherwise how could countries that sell 10, 12 or 20 million tons of iron only get on the order of 6, 8, or 10 billion [Fr CFA] for it? And why is the price of the steel made from that iron ore continually increasing while the price of the raw material is constantly plunging? It is all at the whim of the New York and London exchanges.

Speaking in general about raw materials, and for us who have negotiated the price for our country's agricultural products--we do not yet have mineral resources--we are terribly shocked to hear the way producers and consumers talk. We have never had to deal directly with the consumers: that is, those who see the price of a cup of coffee go up from one year to the next, those who see the inflation rate in the increase in the price of a chocolate bar. It is not with them that we are dealing. It is with intermediaries, powerful economic and financial groups that have built egoistic walls around themselves and their countries. They are irresponsible, but unfortunately for us they are responsible for our misfortune. They buy our products and sell them again without ever having seen the color of a coffee-bean or a cocoa nib. That is an unacceptable situation.

[Question] Mr President, in your opinion what would be an acceptable if not just solution?

[Answer] Well! Since it will be difficult to get our partners to agree to fair prices, we want them to understand the necessity of guaranteeing us a minimum price which takes our production costs into account. And we are going to give you an example so you can understand this better. An example that we know very well, since we have lived with the problems of the peasantry for 60 years. It takes a cocoa tree or coffee tree 4 or 5 years to begin producing. During that time the peasant harvests nothing, so he has no hope of profits. Quite to the contrary, he must continue to invest money in it. He must buy imported goods at high prices, insecticides and other imported fertilizers whose prices almost quintuple from one year to the next. And the peasant has no choice but to buy these products if he does not want to see all his efforts brought to nought; so he shells out a great deal of money to save his plantings. And when we sell these commodities, our interlocutors

systematically refuse to take account of all these parameters, though they are substantial and real.

[Question] So you have begun the struggle to get better prices for cocoa?

[Answer] I only want to see justice done. Twenty years ago the peasant had more purchasing power from the sale of cocoa than he would get from the most recent agreement. We have already suffered enough injustice, and we did not want to sanction an even greater injustice. So we refused to sign the agreement.

What happened was this: We negotiated for months without ever making ourselves understood, not only in the Common Market, but anywhere else, and since it was a worldwide problem, we took it to UNCTAD [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development]. They did not listen to us either. Our proposals were modest and reasonable, but they were rejected. The big brokers once again imposed their price, with great disdain for the real sweat poured out by our peasants, with great disdain for their sacrifices and hard years of work. All we asked for, at a time when they themselves had established a price that would not even pay the peasant's costs, was the establishment of a guaranteed minimum price to the producing countries for the whole season.

Such a measure would have enabled our countries to free their operating budgets and their investment budgets--primarily financed by export receipts from raw materials--from the vagaries of the middleman. This demand for a guaranteed minimum is truly a minimum. We cannot continue to allow our development to be a toy in the hands of irresponsible people in the commodity exchanges in New York and London, people who are starving our countries now and will starve them in the future.

Let us take the example of my country. Two years ago, we got at least 1,000 Fr CFA per kilo of cocoa and coffee. Since we were producing in all close to 800,000 tons of these two products, our export earnings were close to 800 billion Fr CFA. Suddenly our export earnings were cut in half when the international market price of coffee and cocoa plunged. In the last 2 years Ivory Coast has lost 350 to 400 billion per year. This is fantastic. What industrialized country, seeing its earnings suddenly diminished by half and still trying to function, would not be facing a serious crisis? This is exactly what is happening today in all of our countries. And this situation is more and more intolerable. It is so scandalous.

[Question] Is it not possible that a formula like the one used currently within the Common Market could be another approach useful in correcting the unrealistic prices the continent is offered for raw materials?

[Answer] It is a good formula. It facilitates dialogue. It always results in a guaranteed minimum price that is an average of the price proposed by each of the member countries. And the problem of the prices of agricultural products within the Common Market is an extremely serious one which could jeopardize the continued existence of the organization whenever it arises, if it is not resolved. But precautions have been taken to avoid worst-case scenarios. For example, all the member countries are in agreement that the cost of agricultural products should be augmented each year to take account of the increased costs producers had to pay from one year to the next. These countries are not always in agreement on the rate

of increase. The English and the Germans ask for the lowest possible rate: 2, 3 4 percent. The French and the Italians, more agricultural countries, ask 5, 6, 10 percent. The EEC authorities discuss the various proposals to come up with a minimum rate acceptable to all parties. If they cannot come to an agreement, the question is brought before the agricultural ministers of the respective countries, who try to come up with a compromise solution. If they cannot, it is taken to the principals at the summit. And there, since no one wants to see the Common Market break up, compromise is imposed by political decision. We do not do that. Why? Why should we let the middlemen continue to decide unilaterally the fate of our people, the future of our countries?

[Question] Mr President, you are a great believer in the effectiveness of training more skilled personnel. Do you think that will be enough to assure Africa's real independence in the future?

[Answer] I think the training of competent skilled personnel can help Africa get out of its present state of dependence. In fact, so long as we continue to sell our raw materials in the raw state, so long as we continue to sell our agricultural products as we do at present, we will continue to be under the thumb of the middlemen. So we can ask the industrialized countries, and France in particular, to help us train skilled people. People speak condescendingly of technology transfer. There has never been a technology transfer. So we reject the term. Technology was not transferred to Japan. One trains skilled technical people, scientific people, who process their country's raw materials locally, within the country. We have not yet reached that stage. But we will get there. We are extremely patient, but it is an active patience. Progress may be delayed, but it cannot be stopped. We are sure that in 20 years, 30 years, 40 years, 50 years, or even longer--and what is 20, 30, 40, or 50 years in the life of a people when the world has been around for billions of years--we will have men capable of processing our raw materials, transforming them. From that point, when our technicians start talking about the cost of our mineral resources, our agricultural products, they will use a language that our interlocutors will understand. It will be the language of common interest, felt mutually on both sides. And today, Europe must understand the necessity of helping Africa. Europe's very survival is at stake.

And we continue to fight to make our economic partners understand that the final struggle, if there must be one, will not be fought with guns. It will essentially be an economic struggle, and Europe does not have raw materials. Of course, the Americans have them, but not in sufficient quantity to turn them over to their European allies. As for Asia, I see no point in talking about it. And we would not want to be indiscreet here, or violate confidences, but there are so many people in Asia that, even if it does have raw materials, it could not even cover its own needs. As for Latin America, you know the situation that has prevailed in that part of the world now for centuries. It is also victimized by the same powerful financial groups; it cannot come to the aid of Europe in terms of raw materials. There is only Africa, Africa which is by far the biggest repository of raw materials. And our continent has not yet even been fully explored. But one may safely say that Africa is the world's biggest producer of bauxite. Guinea has centuries of reserves. And there is manganese, uranium, copper, gold, etc. Europe needs all these riches to keep its technicians, its laborers employed, to keep its industries alive.

[Question] Mr President, might one say that Europe today is a natural ally of Africa?

[Answer] That might be going a little too far. Let us simply say that Africa's and Europe's interests are interdependent. So it is up to Europe to help us develop.

One often hears talk of food self-sufficiency. We are the first to embrace the idea that it is absolutely essential for Africa to feed itself. But there again, our efforts have been thwarted. And it is not out of their own free will that some of our brothers are obliged to ask for handouts, for annual food assistance. In their heart of hearts they do have dignity, but they have no choice but to ask for handouts. We always say, and it is a slogan which appears regularly in the Ivorian media: "A hungry man is not a free man." And that is true. We rejected colonial dependence 20 years ago; but what do we see? In almost everything needed to allow human beings to flourish, we are obliged--and we must admit it--to call on our colonizers. Where, then, is our independence? We are aware of our sad plight, and we want to escape it. We are asking for help. We are not asking for alms. We are not some kind of dead sea that takes the waters of the Jordan and passes nothing on. I am an African, and above all a peasant, so I want to conclude by saying this to Europe and to the rich countries. Where I come from we say: "You feed your child until he has grown teeth, so he can feed you when you have lost yours."

9516

CSO: 4719/433

BRIEFS

RETURNING MINERS ROBBED--Maputo, January 27--Authorities in Mozambique have arrested 24 people, including soldiers and policemen, in connection with a series of armed robberies of Mozambican laborers returning home with money earned on the South African gold mines. The official Mozambican news agency AIM reported yesterday that four of those arrested had admitted robbing three miners returning by car from South Africa last week and killing two of them in a hail of gunfire. The other miner escaped and raised the alarm (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Jan 82 p 28]

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH TANZANIA--Maputo--President Saora Machel of Mozambique says economic and military cooperation between Mozambique and Tanzania is to be stepped up. He made the announcement at the weekend after a meeting with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania at Nampula in northern Mozambique. The two leaders discussed "the internal reactionary forces supported by imperialist forces" in Mozambique and Tanzania. Mr Chachel was quoted as saying these forces acted in Tanzania through subversion, while in Mozambique they acted militarily "through armed bands that are simply an extension of the South African Army." SAPA-REUTER. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/736

BRIEFS

EMPLOYMENT AT STEEL PLANTS--A total of 30,000 Nigerians would be employed in various categories when the five steel plants being built by the Federal Government are fully operational, the Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, said in Ilorin at the week-end. Malam Mamman was delivering a lecture titled 'Steel Development in Nigeria: Prospects and Problems' as part of the activities marking the seventh graduation of the Kwara College of Technology. The minister said that in addition to employment opportunities, the successful execution of the projects would stimulate developments in the construction and manufacturing industries in the country. He also said that the demand for steel products in the country would rise to 4.5 million tonnes by 1985 and that part of the demand would be met through importation. The minister said that transportation requirements were the greatest problems facing the industry. To solve the transportation problems, the minister said that dual carriage ways, standard gauge railways, and waterways were being provided to link the various steel plants and areas that would utilise their products. The lecture was delivered on his behalf by Mr S. A. Seweye, a principal secretary in the steel development department in the Office of the President (NAN). [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jan 82 p 16]

COCOA PRODUCTION DECLINES--The annual production of cocoa declined from 204,000 tonnes to 155,000 tonnes in the last four years, the General Manager of the Nigerian Cocoa Board, Chief J. A. Akinsipe has said in Lagos. He told the Senate Committee on Agriculture that during the 1977/78 season, cocoa production figure stood at 204,000 tonnes but fell to 165,000 tonnes during the 1978-79 season. Chief Akinsipe said that in 1979/80, the figure was 172,000 tonnes, but further declined to 155,000 tonnes in the 1980-81 season. Chief Akinsipe, who was defending the budget allocation to his board, explained that the shortage of farm labourers, unfavourable weather conditions and the growing resistance of pests to chemicals had been responsible for the decline. To improve the situation, the general manager suggested the establishment of cocoa plantations with foreign partners to boost production. He said that such plantations would serve as models to farmers and encourage them to increase their output. Chief Akinsipe said that the board would need funds to supplement the supply of chemicals to farmers, establish cocoa processing plants and build storage facilities. The current price of cocoa per tonne, he said, is 1,300 Naira against 660 Naira per tonne in 1977. He added that the current price was the highest amount payable for a tonne of cocoa anywhere in the world. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jan 82 p 32]

SUBSIDIARY MINING COMPANIES--The Federal Government plans to establish subsidiary mining companies in all the coal producing areas in the country this year, the Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan, said in Bauchi. He told the News Agency of Nigeria, (NAN) that the companies would be sited at Lamja in Bauchi State, Fafia and Obi in Plateau and Orukpa and Ankpa in Benue State. Alhaji Mohammed said that his ministry would reorganise and mechanise the Enugu coal mines in Anambra to increase production to meet the needs of consumers in the country. The minister announced that a fire station and coal-tar industries would be established near the coal producing areas. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jan 82 p 32]

MONEY FOR RESETTLEMENT--Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA) has released five million Naira to the Niger and Plateau governments to resettle the people of their states who would move out of the Federal Capital Territory, the Permanent Secretary of the Federal Capital Territory, Alhaji Aliyu Mohammed, said in Suelja. He said that Niger State received three million Naira while Plateau got two million Naira. Alhaji Aliyu told newsmen that the resettlement exercise was going on smoothly because the states concerned were cooperating. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jan 82 p 32]

RICE, WHEAT PRICES--President Shehu Shagari has approved the prices of paddy rice and wheat for the 1981/82 season. A release to this effect by the General Manager of the Nigerian Grains Board, Alhaji A.B. Saulawa said approved minimum price for paddy rice per tonne is 400 Naira while that of wheat is 280 Naira. He then advised large-scale farmers and licenced buying agents (LBAs) as well as cooperative farmers to contact the board's zonal and area managers in the 19 states of the federation for the purchases of their surpluses by the board at the approved prices. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/761

PDS SECRETARY DISCUSSES PARTY'S RADICALIZATION POLICY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jan 82 p 9

[Article by Cherif Elvalide Seye]

[Excerpts] "We intend to purge the party. All deviationist and wavering elements must go. I have been holding the national secretariat back, but now I am going to go along with them. It is possible even more of our deputies may go." This in substance was the explanation given by the secretary general of the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] for the expulsion of two parliamentary deputies. This purge is part of the radicalization policy announced by Mr Wade as soon as Mr Abdou Diouf had come to power. The party's new stance was a reaction to the way in which the presidential succession was handled, a way the PDS took to be anti-democratic.

The order expelling the two deputies was handed down by the national secretariat at its meeting on Thursday. The decision was unanimous. According to Mr Wade, a complaint had been filed against the two deputies. It accused them of having closer ties with the Socialist Party than with the PDS, and of supporting the [government's] line about the exiling of the secretary general. Mamadou Fall Puritain personally was accused of having conspired to build a faction within the party, which is prohibited under the party's by-laws.

Looking very comfortable in the midst of a large delegation from the Cite-Marine branch of the PDS which had come to "show its support" for the party leader who had returned a few days earlier after a 5-month absence, using the colorful language which created such a sensation during the last electoral campaign, the PDS secretary general was forceful in the answers he shot back to his questioners, during the strange interrogation. For awhile the mini-meeting became an interview pitting the journalist against the entire audience.

The militants explained the recent losses in party membership as due to a kind of natural selection by virtue of which bad elements either leave or are expelled. They said it was like niebe in the water. The bad seed floats but the good seed remains in the water, one of them said.

Elitist Nomination Process

The announced purge, along with the decision restricting participation in parliament to the bare minimum, are two aspects of the radicalization. But the PDS is also re-examining the way its deputies are chosen. Mr Wade has termed the current method

elitist. So there must be a reform. Henceforth, Mr Wade announced, deputies to be put on the national list will no longer be chosen by the national secretariat. The rank and file will choose.

Despite the fact that the number of PDS deputies is now down to 10, Mr Wade reaffirmed that he is not calling parliamentary democracy into question. However, he did criticize parliament's internal procedures, particularly the restrictions on the number of speakers. As for Mr Wade, he does not intend his party to be used as tokens by the regime so that the latter can claim, "Here is our democracy." Along the same lines, the PDS may not take part in the upcoming presidential and legislative elections in 1983. "If our basic demands for free and democratic elections are not met, we will refuse to sanction the elections as we did in 1978. If the elections meet our standards, we hope to win them" Mr Wade added.

Next turning to his personal situation, Mr Wade said that he was first of all a militant. Therefore, when the next party congress meets in December of this year, if the militants give him a new vote of confidence, he will continue to carry out his responsibilities. If not, he will still remain a militant. The PDS will hold a national convention in April, before the congress. Prior to that, the PDS through its secretary general will make an assessment of the state of democracy in Senegal. This will enable the party to determine whether to keep going in the same direction. The party will see what can be done and decide whether a change of leadership is necessary, for one thing.

Meanwhile, Mr Wade denied that his party has succumbed to any kind of malaise during his 5-month absence. "Since my return, I have talked to at least 30 delegations." All the same, he does admit that the party has gone through a difficult period, so it is only natural for less fervent believers to drop out. And he added that the party is the tree, while the deputies are only its fruit. He also noted that the PDS operated for 4 years without any deputies.

9516

CSO: 4719/457

BRIEFS

PDS DEPUTIES' EXCLUSION--Two opposition deputies, Mr Mamadou Fall Puritain and Mrs Fatou Kane, both members of the "Senegalese Democratic Party" (PDS), have been expelled "permanently" from their party "for insubordination, spreading divisiveness in the party and collusion with the adversary," a communique from the national secretariat announced Thursday. Mr Mamadou Fall Puritain, who is the head of a faction of the Union of Free Senegalese Workers [UTLS], a trade union with close ties to the PDS, was expelled from the party in 1979 and readmitted in 1980. [Excerpt] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jan 82 p 9] 9516

PDS MEMBER'S RESIGNATION--Mr Doudou Ndoeye, an attorney who headed the national secretariat office responsible for relations with other PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] party organs, has resigned from the party in a letter dated 31 December sent to Secretary General Abdoulaye Wade. In his letter, Mr Ndoeye wrote: "contention and personal rivalries, both internal and external, based on elitist or 'clannish' concepts, do not seem to me the best road to follow when the country is stricken with a crisis and should be defended and supported. The last meeting of the Political Bureau and certain subsequent events are examples of this," he added. [Excerpts] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jan 82 p 9] 9516

PDS PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION--There were 18 of them following the legislative elections of February 1978. Six turned their backs on the party, which acquainted them with the lively debates on Tascher Place, two have just been expelled, and the 10 remaining members of the parliamentary opposition (embodied in the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) are not enough to meet the minimum number of 15 needed for a parliamentary group. They are the deputies representing the sole opposition party sitting in the National Assembly. Less than 4 years after the post-election euphoria, therefore, nearly half the PDS deputies elected have left its ranks, whether voluntarily or otherwise. In addition to Fatou Kane, a typist, and Mamadou Fall Puritain, a trade union inspector with PTT [Posts and Telecommunications], who have just been expelled, six other deputies from the same party had already resigned. These were Ibrahima Dia, a teacher by training, Moussa Diallo, a merchant, Mafall Fall, an assistant principal, Youssou Diene, a teacher, Dame Kebe, a treasury inspector, and Papa Demba Diallo, a commercial specialist. [Excerpts] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jan 82 p 9] 9516

CSO: 4719/457

MMTC STUDENTS URGED TO PROBE JUCHE IDEA

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] A branch of the study groups of the Juche Idea, a policy of self-reliance has been formally launched at the Milton Margai Teachers College at Gouerich.

At the inauguration ceremony, the Principal of the college Mr U.S.A. Kargbo was elected honorary Chairman while the post of Chairman went to Vice-Principal George Anthony to be assisted by Senior lecturer and Head of the Geography Department Mr A.K. Sellu.

A lecturer in the Department of History, Mr Raymond Bob Katter was elected Secretary-General.

In his remarks, the Principal of the College said that the Juche Idea had presented an alternative ideology in the world's political circles.

Mr Kargbo urged the members to involve themselves in a conceptual investigation of the meaning and status of the Juche Idea.

In assuring the group of the college's assistance, the Vice-Principal, Mr Anthony, maintained that only dedicated and hard working youths could be future leaders.

One of the speakers, Mr Manso M'bompa Turay explained that the Juche Idea was the main pillar for the advancement of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

He urged the students to work hard and try in their own way to relate the Juche Idea to the needs and aspirations of our national development.

CSO: 4700/767

NEW LINK WITH JAPAN REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] A four-man Japanese team is to undertake preliminary work on the Rhombe Swamp Agricultural Development Project.

Yesterday when the team called at the State House, President Siaka Stevens described the work as a new link with the people of Japan.

The swamp had been mapped out for agricultural development in the past, and between 1949-59, a British West Africa Rice Mission identified it as a potential area for agricultural development, particularly rice cultivation.

A Japanese preliminary survey team visited the area and concluded in February last year that from a civil engineering point of view, it was feasible to develop the Rhombe Swamp into a 20,000-acre arable land.

The present four-man team will examine the engineering agronomic, economic and socio-economic potentials of the swamp land.

They were formally introduced to President Siaka Stevens at State House by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr A.F. Joe Jackson.

Dr Stevens said that this new relationship between Sierra Leone and Japan has resulted from his country's achievement of independence.

Sierra Leone, as a sovereign state, he said, was gratified to establish this new link with the people of Japan.

He spoke of Japan's remarkable strides in industry and agriculture and hoped that the team's efforts would further promote the fraternal ties between the two countries.

The team's chief engineer, Mr Toshiyuk Shinra, expressed the hope that the technical cooperation between the two governments would be further enhanced.

At the meeting were also the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr W.B. Munu, the Director of Lands and Water Development Division, co-ordinator for the project, Mr Abu Bakarr Jalloh, and the Japanese Honorary Consul in Sierra Leone, Mr Sydney Betts.

CSO: 4700/767

BRIEFS

APPEAL TO AHMADIS--The three-day annual conference of the Ahmadiyya Mission in Sierra Leone has ended in Bo. In his closing remarks the Head of the Missions Maulvi Siddique Shahid advised participants to keep closer to God to achieve spiritual maturity. He asked the Ahmadiyya Jamat in Sierra Leone to remain loyal to Hazera Khalifatu Masuri III, the Supreme Head of the Movement. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 82 p 1]

NIMIKORO CHIEFDOM--The people of Nimikoro Chiefdom, Kono District have pledged their unflinching support to the APC Government and hoped that the prevailing atmosphere of goodwill and harmony in the country would continue. Presenting their newly-elected Paramount Chief to the Resident Minister, Eastern Province, Mr B.S. Massaquoi, the people reiterated that for Sierra Leone to sustain the theories of the Republican One-Party State in peace and unity, it would need the services of patriotic citizens combined traditional authority with expertise in modern Parliamentary Government. They described the comfortable majority won by Paramount Chief Foamansa Matturi II during the last Paramount Chieftaincy election in Nimikoro as a great achievement for the Konos in particular and for Sierra Leoneans in general. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 4 Feb 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/767

JOHANNESBURG CAMPAIGN REVEALS WEAKNESS IN NATIONALIST POLITICAL MACHINE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE once-mighty Nationalist political machine able to flatten everything in its path is creaking and wheezing. The Nationalist sense of certainty and mission, of having all the answers, has gone — and it's showing.

In Johannesburg, the signs of disarray are evident in the blunderings in the selection of candidates for the March 3 municipal election. Mr Hennie Bekker MPC withdrew as a Nationalist candidate earlier this week after the Progressive Federal Party had challenged his claimed domicile in the city. Now Ds M J de Kock, also faced by a PFP challenge in court, has withdrawn, again because of confusion about where he actually lives.

To compound the Nationalist embarrassment, a third candidate, Mrs Margaret Botha, said on Tuesday that she was withdrawing for this decision to be changed an hour later.

Will Mrs Botha still be a candidate on polling day? Will any other Nationalist candidates fall by the wayside? These questions add unusual interest to the election.

The point, however, is that a political party which cannot even get itself straightened out on the simple matter of putting forward suitably qualified candidates can hardly inspire confidence in its ability to run the great city of Johannesburg.

Yet none of this really comes as a surprise. For the aura of failure surrounding the Nationalists starts at national level and has been a developing fact of South African existence for some time now.

It is evident in the nakedness of the separate development policy in ensuring interracial peace. It screams out in the whole crisis in the public service, with officials leaving in droves. Hospitals, schools, inflation, agricultural control boards . . . name it and there is evidence of the Nationalists' inability to govern.

Instead, all they can offer is a sham appeal to cheap emotion, with propagation of the catchphrases about "total onslaught" and "total strategy". That is their sterile answer to the problems which South Africa faces and which demand urgent attention.

From the national through to the local level, the word is failure.

COURT TOLD: 'BCP NOT REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Len Maseko]

[Text]

BLACK consciousness leader the late Steve Biko and the South African Students' Organisation (Saso), did not advocate violence as means of bringing about change in this country, a political scientist told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Professor David John Welsh, giving evidence before Mr Justice Coetzee, said movements like the Black People's Convention, were not revolutionary organisations. They were the biggest representatives of black consciousness, which "is a full blown ideology", he said.

He was testifying on behalf of the West Rand Administration Board in which the board is suing Santam Insurance Com-

pany for R7-million.

Wrab is claiming the money following damage to its property during disturbances which began on June 16, 1976, in Soweto and later spread to other black townships.

Under cross-examination on whether the ANC played a role during the unrest, Prof Welsh said the movement did not expect the events of June 16. He pointed out that, however, it was conceivable that one of the ANC's aims was to organise protests and strikes.

He added the majority of the Soweto population disapproved of the violence which occurred during the disturbances of June 1976.

The hearing continues today.

CSO: 4700/763

COMMENTARY ON JOHANNESBURG ELECTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "End Apathy"]

[Text]

THE JOHANNESBURG civic election, which will determine whether the Progressive Federal Party is going to be in a position to introduce radical changes, has become confusion intensified.

There are so many parties — the Nationalists, the Independent Ratepayers' Action group, the Progressive Federal Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the New Republic Party and independents, some of whom may be disguised candidates of main parties.

It is difficult for the ordinary voter to know what the issues are and for whom to vote.

Unless, that is, they are committed members of parties who will make their crosses, come hell or high water.

However, except for the supporters of the PFP, the dedicated voters are in the minority. Most voters are apathetic. They tend to say, "My streets (or my pavements, or my gutters) haven't been fixed up. A plague on all of them."

They read that the Progfreds are going to open up amenities like swimming pools and recreation centres to all races, but in the absence of any statement by the Progfreds that the Yeoville swimming pool will be integrated as a first step, or that the Jabula recreation centre is going to be mixed, they tend to regard

the opening up of public amenities as remote, or unlikely, or impossible.

The reason is that the Progfreds, far from going into the election with integration banners waving, are playing down their promise, or threat, to open public amenities to all races.

Instead of following the call of their leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, not to fudge issues, but to place the party's non-discriminatory policies clearly before the electorate, they mumble that there are more important issues.

Like what? That the city is badly administered? If that is the contention, then it is utter rubbish. There is no better administrator than the chairman of the management committee, Mr Johannesburg himself, Mr Obie Oberholzer.

That the city's finances are in a mess? Not really. And if there are problems, they would not disappear because the PFP is in power, but would probably be intensified if the PFP took over, since relations with the province and central government would deteriorate.

So what is important? We'll put it plainly: The ruling Nationalist-IRA coalition reflects the present position in which the pace of change (integrated parks and libraries, for example) is based on what is acceptable, and possible, and will not cause racial friction.

The PFP, though it fudges the issue, is out to impose its integrationist policies.

If you don't want it to succeed, you have to raise yourself out of your lethargy.

Because if you do not vote, you will let your opposition to the PFP's policy go by default.

Who do you vote for if you want to block the PFP? Any other party, except an extremist party like the HNP (and preferably the ruling coalition).

If, however, you agree to integration, then you will vote for the PFP. But then, you would be a Progfed anyway.

CSO: 4700/755

CANCELLED DEFENSE FORCE CONTRACTS EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Don Marshall: "SA Pays for the Lessons of War"]

[Text]

LOSSES totalling nearly R2-million in cancelled Defence Force contracts are mentioned in the latest report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts.

The report also refers to a figure of R13 194 312 under the heading "Debtors" which, according to Lieutenant-General W J Bergh, Chief of Staff, Finances, in the SADF, could have concerned people who had not honoured their contracts and had to repay certain funds.

When General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, was asked whether he knew what the item comprised, he said it could refer to some items which had been sold, possibly a project of Armscor, although he did not know for certain.

A written reply was subsequently furnished to the select committee and it was marked "Secret".

Replying to a question with regard to the cancellation of contracts, Gen Viljoen said the only excuse he could give was that in 1975 South Africa began with a practical lesson on how to wage war.

Firstly, South Africa was involved in the Angola war and later in the South West

African war.

"For the first time we used our weapons operationally and we gained a lot of experience. We found we could eliminate a lot of equipment, though some of it was still in production," he said.

South Africa moved tanks to SWA's northern border in 1975 in case they were required in the war against MPLA and Cuban forces in Angola, according to the parliamentary document.

Dealing with an amount of R95 149 paid to a supplier as compensation for a cancelled weapons contract, Gen Viljoen said that after efforts to upgrade the Centurion tank's 84mm gun with a 105mm gun failed because of the arms boycott, it was decided to develop an armour-piercing projectile, the R2M2.

The programme was completed and in April 1976 an order was placed for 4 000 of the special projectiles at a cost of R115 000.

The appearance of T54 and T55 tanks in Angola and Mozambique had made the switch from the 84mm gun to the 105mm gun a national priority because the smaller calibre gun could be used with only limited success against the Russian armour.

The problem with regard to the 105mm gun was solved in 1977. The 84mm gun was

thereafter fit only for training purposes, while the special armour-piercing projectiles were suitable only in operational conditions and were, therefore, scrapped.

Gen Viljoen also referred to an instance where a firm was allowed to keep R60 000 which had been advanced to it because the arms boycott had prevented the necessary parts for a project from being obtained overseas.

The SADF also paid R41 074 to a subsidiary of Armscor as compensation for the cancellation of a contract for the production of a component for the R1 rifle.

The R1 was introduced in 1961, but it was only after it was used operationally that it was discovered that the carrying handle was a hindrance.

An Air Force decision to withdraw the Impala Mk1 from operational duty cost the taxpayer R1 574 616, Gen Viljoen disclosed.

"Because of a change in the nature of the threat against South Africa it was decided that the aircraft could only play a limited role," he said. At that stage an order had already been placed with Atlas Aircraft Corporation for 1 578 bomb and rocket racks for the Impala Mk1 and Mk2.

GRAHAMSTOWN CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION EVALUATED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 82 p 11

[Article by Martin Feinstein: "Reforming Education"]

[Text]

THERE was more than one reason why Grahamstown, the city of churches, schools and prickly pears, was a particularly apt host to the 1820 Foundation conference held last week to assess the De Lange education report.

The stark, even awesome contrast between the dreary, overcrowded handful of black schools and the leafy clusters of private schools that are among the poshest in the land was a daily reminder to the 250 delegates — the most high-powered gathering of educationists in years — of the drastic disparity that was one of the main reasons for the report.

And the strong wind that gusted over the angular blockhouse of the 1820 Settlers' Monument on Gunfire Hill, the site of the proceedings, seemed (at least to the more literary-minded conference-goers) a symbol of the turbulence certain to blow into a gale if "classroom reform" remains nothing more than a catchphrase.

Absence

Although the conference organisers tried hard not to have the three days of formal speeches, informal workshops and cocktail-oiled mingling seen as the voice of South Africa's English-language community, so it shall be seen — if only because the few Afrikaans organisations represented seldom spoke up, and because of the conspicuous absence of the country's largest white teaching union, the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging (TO).

With minimal tact, the TO snubbed the congress, declining verbal and written invitations on the grounds that it was too busy organising its own conference on the De Lange report, scheduled for Bloemfontein next month.

The organisation of the Grahamstown gathering seemed meticulous and wide-ranging enough to guarantee everyone a fair say not only in the proceedings, but also in the published outcome that is destined for the desk of the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in time for the Government's March 31 deadline for responses to the report.

But on the morning of the second day, in a workshop report-back session, underground rumblings of trouble surfaced in the bespectacled

form of Dr Michael Gardner, head of the English department at the Johannesburg College of Education and president of the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa).

Speaking on behalf of a "considerable lumber" of delegates, he said he was concerned that certain crucial issues — mostly to do with the relationship between educational and political change — had not been tackled.

Under the wary eyes of conservatives from Government departments and industry, he said little was being done to allay suspicions that the De Lange report was nothing more than a sugar-coated ploy to "streamline and modernise" a well-established system of apartheid education.

His comments were the start of a serious split that prompted a reaction of extreme concern among the organisers, who wanted to keep dissent within the confines of the Queensberry rules and out of the final published proceedings.

At stake was the weight Dr Viljoen will accord the published papers when they reach his desk in about three weeks.

As one Transvaal delegate said: "Without a fairly large

degree of consensus, Dr Viljoen will look at the proceedings and chuckle: 'Hulle weet nie eers wat hulle wil hê nie.'

Speech-sleepy reporters came wide-awake when, at the end of Friday's programme, about 150 delegates sheared away from the scheduled proceedings to hold an impromptu session.

"There is a general feeling of frustration hovering over many people here who are unhappy at the wishy-washy topics and non-controversial workshop discussions of the past two days," one delegate told me just before they assembled.

(Just 45 minutes before that, the chairman of the foundation's council issued a statement clearly aimed at pre-empting any possible damage to the idea of a united front, saying that all possible viewpoints were welcome.)

Breakaway

Only about 40, at most, of the so-called breakaway group, however, could be counted as such; the rest were there to see what the tides of radical dissent would wash up.

With Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Union of Teachers Associations of South Africa and principal of the Peninsula Technikon in the chair, a number of unhappy delegates rose to explain their reservations about the course of the conference.

They included:

● Mr Sonn himself, who said: "It has been felt that more attention needs to be given to the whole question of education related to the society in which it operates, and par-

ticularly to the question: can there be educational reform without political reform?"

● Dr A Hunter of the University of the Witwatersrand, who accused many of his fellow delegates of "pooh-pooing the idea of talking about anything with long-term political implications".

● University of Cape Town lecturer Peter Buckland, who was applauded when he said the Government intended using the De Lange report to "streamline and modernise" apartheid education.

"I do not buy the idea of education in one place and social change in another — that is unproductive and unrealistic," he said.

● Rhodes University lecturer Sea. Coughlan, who was met with an uneasy silence when he urged the neo-Marxists in the audience to come out of their closets and stimulate discussion of the "assumptions and philosophical underpinnings" of the De Lange report.

To some extent, this splinter group had a valid point.

Although the question of education reform without political reform came up in several of the formal speeches, many dealt with non-controversial topics such as teacher training, career education and finance.

And, although the workshops were closed to the Press, several delegates complained that bombastic chairmen often prevented wide-ranging discussion by hogging the hour-long sessions.

Midway through the "breakaway" session, several members of the organising committee took the podium to stress that efforts had to be made to push for education reform even though South Af-

rica's political system may not change.

Mrs Thelma Henderson, for example, assured delegates that all views which came up would be included in the final, published proceedings.

And Professor Ray Turner, of Rhodes University's education faculty, stressed that a healthy diversity of opinions was more important than maintaining a notion of false consensus.

Their implied message was that dissident delegates should raise the issues that worried them during scheduled proceedings rather than waste time complaining they were not being discussed.

As the heat of the confrontation died down, compromise appeared to win the day. As one delegate said: "We have an enormous responsibility here... we must try to hold our attention between achieving substantial political change in the future and getting on with the business of education reform in the present."

The "breakaway" group may well have left a stronger impression had there not been a low-key boycott of the conference by several invited trade unions and black educationists.

But at least as interesting as the people who weren't there, were those who were.

Some interesting examples: The SA Vrouefederasie, the Rand Afrikaans, Stellenbosch and Potchefstroom Universities, Federale Volksbeleggings and the Afrikaanse Studentebond.

The outcome of the "splinter" session was the election of a 10-man committee to draft a set of statements reflecting the group's sentiments, which were included in the final conference

papers.

The papers will consist of, firstly, matters where the conference agreed in full, and secondly, points raised during workshops — including those from the 10-man committee — which were supported, rejected or thought to need correction.

Support

The first part came out in unequivocal support for:

● One central education ministry, with a decentralised administration;

● The establishment of a council for education open to all races;

● The De Lange report's preamble, which is based on the notion of a "common humanity";

● The pervading philosophy of the report and its 11 initial principles.

The second part includes another 25 points, ranging from technical objections to the De Lange report, to an insistence that fundamental social and political reforms are necessary to successfully improve education in South Africa.

The next step in reaction to the De Lange report is a TO-Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings conference in Bloemfontein, to which about 2 000 delegates are expected from all walks of Afrikaner life.

At the end of March, therefore, two main reports will stand out on Dr Viljoen's desk from the many other expected representations.

The open question now is just how much to the right of the Grahamstown conference the Bloemfontein summit will align itself — and where Dr Viljoen and the Cabinet will stand on the scale set thereby.

COMMENTARY ON STEYN COMMISSION REPORT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Feb 82 p 8

[Editorial and Cartoon]

[Text]

IT IS 1984 — two years since the Steyn Commission's grand plan for the media became law.

Things are much happier now in once-troubled South Africa. You only have to walk out in the streets to see it — smiling faces, carefree brows, not a thing to worry about.

In fact, it is true to say, as many people now do, that this beloved country of ours at the tip of Africa is a little island of peace in a stormy world.

In the first year of this great new era, there were still those who doubted. What about apartheid, bannings, deaths in detention; what about forced removals; what about all the terrible things being said about us, they asked.

But now Positivism has taken hold, and Truth and Balance are the new watchwords. You have only to switch on the TV, or turn on the radio, or read the papers, to be reassured. And what a fine idea it was to rename all newspapers the South African Adver-

tiser, with the old Financial Mail becoming the Goldfields Advertiser.

Happily, newspapers have shed all those tiresomely independent-minded journalists who used to refuse to accept perfectly good-looking facts at face-value. Progress from news clerk to news manager to news executive now depends on the speedy processing of handouts. Sticky issues, if any, are taken care of by the Department of Lawful and Orderly Comment.

Of course local news does tend to be squeezed out. And it is true we still have our little problems — but they are as nothing to the turmoil elsewhere: food riots in India, race riots in America and Britain, more trouble for the poor Poles, millions dying of hunger and disease in black Africa.

No doubt some papers will always want a "South Africa Page", but others are already beginning to move their local news fillers to the back pages, integrating them there with the coverage of our traditional national pastime — sport.



THE PUBLIC HAS THE RIGHT
TO KNOW THE TRUTH — P.M. BOHRA.

ANDY.

STEYN PROPOSALS ATTACKED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by James McClurg: "Steyn Proposals: 'A Thoroughly Bad Scheme'"]

[Text]

NO-ONE who gave evidence before the Steyn Commission on the mass media can have doubted the conviction of that body, and especially its chairman, that its scheme for "professionalising" journalism and setting up a disciplinary tribunal was a winner.

I can surely not have been the only witness to whom the scheme was expounded with pride — and whose lack of enthusiasm aroused something like incredulity.

Here, after all, is something stronger than the mere admonitions and threats used so often in the past. Yet it falls short of the radical legislation from which the Government — "willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike" — has always drawn back when the moment came.

As the commission tells us, one of the Government's motives for appointing it was "obviously to prevent an emergency situation or the imposition of martial law or censorship".

The commission's recommendations, therefore, "must be viewed as an endeavour to prevent emergency measures from being taken..."

That the commission's intentions may be accepted as honourable does not, unfortunately, legitimise its brain-child.

Let no-one doubt that it is a thoroughly bad scheme, which would do almost as much harm to the media and South Africa as outright censorship.

There is no escaping from the cold facts. The process would not be voluntary, but would be forced on a reluctant body of journalists. It would be actuated, organised and financed by the Government, whose nominees would fix the terms of the deal.

Even in the succeeding phase, when nine out of the 12 members of the General Council for Journalists would be chosen by the journalists, the English-language newspapers would be lucky if they had two representatives. Of the remaining members, three would be nominated by the Government, three by magazine journalists (mostly employees of the Afrikaans publishing houses) and three by SABC journalists.

The lack of balance in such a body, with power to ban or fine (up to R3 000) a journalist who incurred its displeasure, is self-evident.

A worse moment for proposing the registration of journalists, an integral part of the scheme, could scarcely have been chosen.

One of the main objections of Western journalists, and indeed Western govern-

ments, to the "world information order" currently backed by communist and Third World countries is precisely that it would involve such registration.

This is seen as nothing more nor less than a form of licensing, designed to cow journalists and make them conform — in this case, presumably, to what the commission calls "national strategic objectives".

Predictably, cries of dismay have arisen from even the friendliest quarters in Washington and elsewhere. Was it in anticipation (or with foreknowledge) of this reaction that the Prime Minister was so prompt to make it clear that the Government is not committed to the commission's proposals and is ready to have talks with the Newspaper Press Union?

Apart from the repugnant principles it enshrines, the

practical difficulties of the proposed system would be forbidding.

How could South African newspapers and magazines, let alone the SABC, possibly exclude material written by journalists who have not been registered in South Africa?

In the case of the SABC, would only registered journalists be allowed to present documentary material — often a form of "reporting" and sometimes a great deal more sensitive? What would happen to programmes like Radio Today and Monitor? The mind boggles at these passing thoughts.

It is naive to think that journalism, which is concerned with opinions, facts and inferences from facts, can be equated with professions that deal with bodies, laws, balance sheets and buildings.

The only time the medical disciplinarians had to cope with a political question, the death of Steve Biko, they were split down the middle. Yet such divisive issues are the daily diet of journalism.

The second legislative measure proposed by the commission — for the full

disclosure of share ownership and the prevention of monopoly — is in a rather different category.

More than once in this column I have said that I regard undisclosed share-holdings in newspapers as wrong in principle.

I have also deplored the monopolistic tendency that

has increasingly endangered free competition among South African newspapers.

Here again, though, the commission has ignored practicalities. The drift towards monopoly and in particular the cross-holdings of shares between the Argus Company and SAAN are not a phenomenon of political or ideological imperialism.

They represent the response of businessmen to the hard facts of life in an industry where costs are rising and competition from other media increasing. In these circumstances, surgery could as easily kill as cure.

The restriction of individual share-holdings to one percent (or, in the case of private companies, ten percent) seems to make little sense.

It would mean death to small newspapers and an end to the whole proprietorial system, which has much to

commend it in terms of direct and ascertainable responsibility to the public.

Newspaper companies, if they are to serve the public well, need to be stable. If ownership is so diffused as to be incoherent, this stability can be ensured only — as in the case of *Nasionale Pers* — by a self-perpetuating oligarchy.

No doubt this works well enough in the particular circumstances of *Nasionale Pers*. But is it better in principle or practice than reasonably large blocks of share-holdings — provided always that their ownership is known and that cross-holdings do not produce a monopoly?

Now it is over to the Prime Minister and the Newspaper Press Union.

The NPU has endured repeated assaults of this kind in the past ten years or so and has met them courageously. By now it must have collective nerves of steel. Let us hope they serve them well on this occasion.

The two specific proposals for legislation represent only a small part of a vast and complex document. I hope to write about further aspects of the report in future columns.

REACTION TO RABIE, STEYN REPORTS GIVEN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Feb 82 pp 2, 8

[Article by Willie Bokala: "'Vicious Action' Forecast"]

[Text]

RECOMMENDATIONS of the Rabie commission are geared at preparing the white electorate for vicious action by the Government against the black consciousness movement, newspapers and journalists.

This was said by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday in a statement responding to the Rabie Commission report tabled in Parliament this week.

Azapo said the history of South Africa "is a tragic story of military suppression, political oppression, economic exploitation and the social degradation of the people, and where commissions of inquiry are appointed to salve the conscience of the oppressor."

Commissions of inquiry have contributed nothing in bringing about meaningful and fundamental change in the country.

"Instead they have come to stand for the central core of the white minority regime's responses to the organic crisis that is prevalent in the country today. And these reports represent the most developed aspect at this stage, of the 'total strategy' against the 'total onslaught'."

The organisation said that they would continue with their determination and dedication to advocate "not only the radical transformation of the situation, but for the total overhauling of the

whole politico, socio-economic system in the country.

"We will do this as long as there is the current labour unrest, detention of unionists, bannings and banishments, resettlement camps, hiking rents and bus fares and the callousness and indifference with which indigenous owners of the land are treated and uprooted and called 'squatters' in the country of their birth."

Azapo said it was a liberation movement, that had its own policies and principles

that it strictly adhered to and which have been debated in public. "It also abhors imperialism in all its form, be it from the East or from the West."

Mr Tom Mantha, secretary of the Committee of Ten, said the report indicated a declaration of war by whites against blacks.

He said it was an attack declared against those who were unrepresented and voiceless. "It is declared against those who sympathise with the sufferings of the people and on the people themselves," he said.

CONSOCIATION PLAN FOR GOVERNING NATAL, KWAZULU DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2-4 Feb 82

[Three-part article by Wilf Nussey: "Rule by Consensus: A New Plan"]

[2 Feb 82 p 19]

[Text] A plan for governing Natal and kwaZulu as one will be presented this month. The "consociation" of these areas would disperse and diffuse power so that each group of society would have a voice. This is the first of a three-part series by Wilf Nussey, Senior Assistant Editor of The Star.

"Consociation" is a word South Africans will hear often in the months ahead. It is the heart of a plan to reunite Natal and kwaZulu into one province where apartheid will vanish and all races will be equal and will share power.

Usually used to denote an association, fellowship or church alliance, consociation has been adopted by political scientists to define a political structure suitable for a society of great diversity, like South Africa's.

The simple, "winner takes all" democracy like the Westminster system Britain dumped on its former territories cannot work in a country with many and deep racial, language, cultural and ideological differences, they argue. It leads only to domination and conflict--which independence in Africa has proved abundantly true.

The National Party's alternative is grand apartheid: political separation and economic integration in an overall confederacy of independent states.

Now the Buthelezi Commission has come up with its entirely new, for Africa, alternative of consociation.

This will be the keystone of the Buthelezi Plan for a new Natal which, many hope could set the trend for the whole of South Africa.

Details of the nearly 1000-page plan due to be handed to Chief Buthelezi some time this month are not yet known but its time of approach has emerged from its far-reaching investigations for more than a year.

A consociational government is one in which all groups in the society are represented on a one-man, one-vote basis, but with each group retaining a large measure of control over its own affairs.

They would, in effect, form a coalition to decide jointly on things of common interest. But in everything else they would each have wide powers to make their own decisions, especially in matters like schooling, religion and language.

Minorities would be protected by a constitutionally entrenched right of veto, which could be variable in degree, and by a Bill of Rights, an independent judiciary to enforce, an arbitration committee, and such other checks and balances as geographic and social characteristics.

The essence of consociation is to prevent power being concentrated in the central government, as it is in the Westminster model, and to disperse and diffuse it right through the system down to local authority level with power-sharing all the way. In effect, government by consensus.

It looks similar to but is not the same as Namibia's present two-tier structure based wholly on ethnicity: a mixed upper house above a series of ethnic lower houses.

A degree of ethnic distinction is inevitable in a society comprising about 5-million Zulus, 640 000 Asians, 530 000 whites and 100 000 coloured people.

But by various means it can be so blurred that the distinction will be on culture and economic levels and all barriers of colour and race will disappear.

For instance, one idea the commission is believed to have considered would make it possible to clearly distinguish between the Zulu living on tribal land by tribal tradition from the Zulu who has become fully urbanised and is locked into the free enterprise, land-owning system.

KwaZulu, in a consociation, would cease to exist as a homeland but would continue to be tribal land. This idea is for the tribal area and the freehold area of the new province to be equally represented in its government.

However, nearly 2-million Zulus live in the freehold area and would have to choose whether to exercise their votes there or in the tribal area.

Those opting for the freehold area would therefore become local partners with the white, Asian and coloured people. Anyone moving permanently from one area to the other would have to wait for a specified period, say a few years, before he could vote there.

Whether or not the Buthelezi Plan will go this far is not possible to predict but it is expected to make some geographic distinctions such as the Durban metropolitan area, for which the Lombard Plan also suggested a joint, multiracial authority.

Other consociational channels for power dispersal are proportional representation and over-representation. The classic example of the latter is the United States Senate, in which every state has two senators irrespective of its population.

Factors which make Natal/kwaZulu peculiarly suitable for consociation are that it has a single, homogenous group of black people, they are strongly traditional and mainly conservative, relationships between all groups are good, and surveys show that most leaders of all groups want a unified province without apartheid, provided minority rights can be ensured.

None of this means that the Buthelezi Plan will call for an immediate switchover to consociation. Getting there will be a long and slow process of consultation and negotiation.

The idea is for the people at the top to get together in a kind of rolling constitutional committee which could lead to the formation of a central executive.

This, in turn, could start building the consociational edifice from the bottom, from the local authority level such as the Durban metropolitan zone.

There is no alternative, the proponents argue, because Natal and kwaZulu are in fact a single geographic, economic and social entity. Cutting it in two, as the National Party wants to do, would kill both halves.

A new Natal under a consociational form of provincial government need not change its relationship with South Africa's central government, say its proponents, although they see it as a model for the future South Africa.

At present Pretoria has a fixed, almost identical tie-up with each of the four provinces. Constitutional lawyers see no reason why this could not be changed to enable a different relationship with each province to meet its specific character and needs.

Tomorrow: A survey shows that carving up Natal and kwaZulu will cause great harm economically and socially.

[3 Feb 82 p 19]

[Text] Natal and kwaZulu are indivisible. They are a single geographical, economic and social unit vital to the survival of South Africa and any political policy which refutes that will be disastrous.

This is the view of many of the academics, businessmen and politicians drawn into the debate generated by the Buthelezi Commission's search for a formula for a safe multiracial future for the region.

A comprehensive private survey has revealed that leaders in the white, black and brown communities, commerce and industry, and even the provincial administration, agree that carving up the region would cause severe economic and social harm.

Which is exactly what the Government has done in creating the kwaZulu homeland and--worse in their view--trying to make it accept full independence.

According to people who have given evidence to the commission, kwaZulu could not survive economically on its own. The Zulus have long been relegated to being a labour force, first by practice and later by legislation, and their territory has a totally inadequate economic foundation which will probably not become viable.

KwaZulu, in fact, is virtually a wage society existing on the earnings of migrant workers, most of whom go to adjacent Natal but with an increasing number going to the Transvaal mines.

Reflecting this is that kwaZulu's national income in 1976 was five times higher than its gross domestic product and that some 60 percent of the homeland's production is by the Government.

The region's sugar industry--which is to it what the mines are to the Transvaal--earned a roughly estimated R595 million in the 1981-82 season.

Of that only about R53 million, a mere 7,5 percent, came from kwaZulu, whose people are largely occupied by subsistence farming.

Simple statistics alone make nonsense of dividing the region. Of the nearly 5 million Zulus in it about 42 percent live in Natal, not kwaZulu, and form 62 percent of Natal's total population.

It would be economically and politically disastrous to take geographic apartheid to the extreme of making all three Zulus temporary sojourners in Natal, say the protagonists of the Buthelezi Plan.

Trying to consolidate kwaZulu's patchwork quilt of land would be illogical, irrational and impossible, they argue. It would do little or nothing to make the homeland more economically viable and would deprive Natal of valuable sugar land whose production would drop, as experience has shown, because of the limitations of the tribal land tenure system.

Why not, therefore, just reunite both into one province?

One argument against reunification has been that the Group Areas Act and influx control would immediately fall away, so that thousands of people would move from overcrowded kwaZulu to urban centres, causing massive unemployment and squatter problems.

To this sociologists reply that the inherent dangers of large numbers of people living in poverty in rural areas are even greater and more difficult to avoid.

Poverty is real in kwaZulu but less visible because it is so widespread. But when the poor are concentrated around cities it is much easier to help them with housing, services and welfare, which the sociologists say will be essential whatever the region's future might be, because urban drift is inevitable anyway.

Unemployment, poverty and the interdependence between Natal and kwaZulu on one hand, and the region and South Africa on the other, are the priority problems there, according to the commission's researchers.

One line of attack on all three, they say, is the Prime Minister's own regional development plan unveiled in November at his Good Hope conference with the private sector in Cape Town.

This cuts across policial boundaries within the Natal kwaZulu region and fits in perfectly with the kind of massive development and decentralization essential for all groups.

It also fits in with the Buthelezi Plan, they state, because economic integration will inevitably lead to political co-operation in any case.

Tomorrow: Black majority rule in South Africa would probably lead to civil war between blacks and whites, believes Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

[4 Feb 82 p 21]

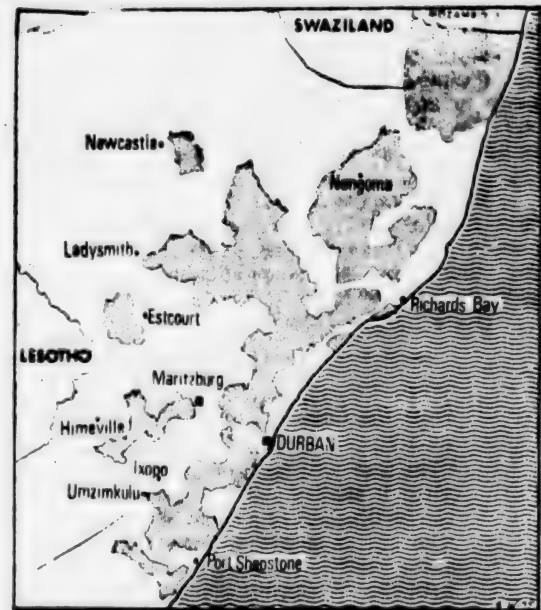
[Text] Black majority rule in South Africa would probably lead to civil war between blacks and whites, whose only future together lies in an inter-marriage of skills and human resources, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

And this could best be achieved with a consociational form of government giving all races the vote but which had integral checks and balances, such as the veto, for minority groups to protect their rights, he said.

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu and leader of the powerful Inkatha movement was talking about the objectives of the Buthelezi Commission, whose report is due to reach him this month in an interview at his capital, Ulundi.

Chief Buthelezi said the commission, which seeks a new constitutional dispensation for Natal and kwaZulu, would not propose immediate and dramatic changes.

There should, he said, be greater rapprochement between the races, "gently going towards each other."



KwaZulu . . . shown on the shaded areas of the map.

"Whether, of course, my black constituents will be happy is another matter."

Young blacks would object because consociation represented a change of direction.

"Some people will see this as trying to frustrate the operation of majority rule, which stripped of its trappings means black majority rule. I think this is likely to cause civil war between black and white," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Some people will say, why don't you go the whole hog, like Zimbabwe?

"That has never been my attitude in politics because my approach is pragmatic. I don't think this waters down my convictions as a black patriot, either.

"I see this as a pilot project within the region of Natal and kwaZulu but within the context of South Africa.

"If it works here there is no reason why we should not have it in the rest of the country," he said, stating that he did not regard himself as a regional Natal/kwaZulu leader but as a national politician.

The consociational system would for the first time give black, white and brown the opportunity to vote together under universal suffrage but with guaranteed protection for minorities which would avoid the fears that bedevilled relationships for so long.

Blacks were not powerless should any others remain intransigent, Chief Buthelezi said. For instance, they had not yet used their consumer power.

"But one must be very careful how one uses these things," he added, stating that he preferred persuasion to the whip.

"Do they (the whites) really want Inkatha to go into armed struggle? If they close that door it looks as if, whether we like it or not, we will be forced to move in that direction.

"Personally, I am not afraid to move in that direction. But I would be very reluctant because I don't think there is much for all of us, for the people of South Africa, in that direction."

He believed, he said, that whites could support the Buthelezi Plan even if only out of self-interest, rather than benevolence towards blacks.

"In the long term it is in the interests of their survival as well, not just black survival, that this should happen."

There was little time left, Chief Buthelezi said. Once the Namibian issue had been resolved, "we will be the focus of attention more than ever before."

ADMINISTRATOR CLAIMS WHITE PRETORIA WILL OUTSTRIP JOHANNESBURG

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

PRETORIA's White population would exceed that of Johannesburg's by the turn of the century, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said yesterday.

Addressing the Pretoria East Afrikaanse Sakekamer, he said the anticipated annual growth of the city's White population was between two and nearly four percent a year and it would total between 660 000 and 982 000 by the year 2000.

The annual budget for the Transvaal, which stood at about R1500-million, was exceeded by two Government departments — Finance (R5 350-million) and Defence (R2 465-million).

"The Railways and the Post Office have not been taken into ac-

count and as autonomous bodies I have not included them as Government departments. If they were included, Transvaal would be fifth on the list."

Mr Cruywagen said Johannesburg's budget was bigger than that of Natal and the Free State and the joint budgets of Pretoria and Johannesburg exceeded those of both provinces.

The budget of many of the province's big departments such as Education or Hospital Services was more than the Free State's total budget.

Other statistics given by the Administrator included:

- About 56 percent of the country's school-going children were in pre-primary, primary, secondary and special schools in the Transvaal early in 1981.

- It cost nearly R580 000 to build a pri-

mary school and R1,3-million to build a high school in 1975-76. In 1981-82 the cost had risen to R1,8-million for a primary and R4,4-million for a high school.

- Between 1977 and 1982 a total of 49 primary and 24 high schools were approved.

- The 67 hospitals in the Transvaal had admitted more than 900 000 patients in 1980-81, treated nearly six-million out-patients and casualties and operated on 239 000 people.

Mr Cruywagen said the administration's expenditure on education had increased from R87,8-million in 1969-70 to R448,2-million in 1981-82. During the same period hospital costs had gone up from R91,3-million to R419,6-million and roads and bridges from R69,6-million to R225-million. — Sapa.

REPORTS' PROPOSALS CONDEMNED

Situation Changes Noted

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Feb 82 p 8

[Article in "Joe's Burg" column: "That Changing Wind Is Becoming a Cyclone"]

[Text]

WAY BACK in 1960, British statesman Harold McMillan warned South Africa in his famous "Winds of Change" speech: "The wind of change is blowing through this continent and whether we like it or not this growth of national consciousness is a political fact".

He urged white South Africa to recognise black nationalism, failing which, he said, the "precarious" East-West balance would be imperilled, and the new African states would be drawn into the communist camp.

About 17 years later, the then Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, said that the "storm had not struck yet. We are only experiencing the whirlwinds that go before it".

Five years later, it seems to us ebony-skinned citizens of this 'burg, the whirlwinds have become so strong the Government is apparently now trying to hold it back — using mesh-wire.

Those of us who have been left out in the cold, so to speak, over the years, have long felt this increase in the wind-force. We warned those in ivory towers, away from the realities of the situation, that the storm is increasing, not abating, as they have often said.

It was not easy telling them. Indeed, the price that was paid was heavy, indeed. When one looks at the situation here over the last 20 years, one wonders just what would have happened if history had not taken its present course.

For the black journalist, those 20 years have been tragic. Our own "Sestigers", considered some of the most brilliant journalists this country has ever produced, were wiped out — by the Government — and black journalism has not yet recovered.

The rebuilding process was slow. It still is. Yet, we are convinced that somewhere in the ghettos of this part of the world, there are people who can take over and emerge as great black writers equal to, and perhaps even superior, to our "Sestigers".

Those were the writers who first brought out the stark realities of the situation of being black and living in South Africa. Those are the men — for men they certainly were — who exposed the system for what it was, and still is.

They were hounded. Even persecuted. But they endured, persevered. Some of them have long departed from this world (bless their souls). Others are in exile. Their work is not acceptable material here.

They paid a heavy penalty by warning against the course taken in ignoring the winds that swept through Africa. They saw the injustices, and tried to put them right. Instead,

legislation was often introduced to gag them.

After that era, the period of rebuilding followed. It took almost 10 more years before black journalists once more went into probing, warning, predicting.

Leading right up to the June 1976 riots, The World and Weekend World kept on warning the Government about the boiling cauldron. The Government decided to sit on the lid, without doing anything to extinguish the fires that kept the cauldron boiling.

When the lid was blown off by the pressure, a scapegoat had to be sought. The Press. Agitators. Intimidators.

And so, once more, journalists became the victims. One by one, they have been put out of commission. So were newspapers.

And so this week, we were given another dose of the "communist" medicine. We have been told they are all over. Creeping, crawling. Under our beds. In newsrooms. In schools and universities. They are all there. It is a total onslaught against us. And... tougher measures are therefore necessary.

I have probably said enough about the Steyn Commission's report. That had hardly been swallowed when the Rabie Commission of Inquiry was tabled.

Most sensible people had expected that somebody would at least tell this Government that Section Six of the Terrorism Act was a draconian measure which has no place in a so-called democratic country.

We would have thought that such a commission would report that it found bannings totally unacceptable, and that if people have committed a crime, they should be taken to court where they should be sentenced if found guilty, and cleared if found not guilty, to continue with the normal process of life of a free person in a free country.

We would have thought that detentions without trial would be condemned for the same basic reasons.

But no. Tougher measures are recommended. The seriousness of these measures, which ~~will make~~ this country absolutely totalitarian, rank only with some of the most repressive countries in the world — including countries behind the Iron Curtain.

It has been recommended that "intimidation" now be ranked alongside matters like sabotage as crimes. This proposed legislation prohibits someone from compelling or inducing a person from doing any act, or coercing another person into adopting or abandoning a particular standpoint. The penalties: R20 000 or 10 years. Or both.

This can be interpreted so widely that any number of actions can land you in jail. Don't tell people not to board a bus because it is dirty. Don't tell your kid not to go to school anymore because you can't afford to keep him there.

Don't call for somebody to resign his position in a community council. Don't try to convince a person that he is wrong in thinking that there is change. He may just abandon his particular standpoint on this issue.

Note that anyone who suspects any other person has committed, or intends to commit "terrorism, subversion or sabotage" is obliged to tell the police. Failure to do so makes him liable to the same penalties — the maximum sentence here is death.

Note, too, that it will be an offence to withhold information from the State on matters affecting its security. You could face up to 20 years imprisonment for that.

It is also an offence to approach, examine, cross, be in the vicinity of, or enter a security installation. For this, the penalty is up to 20 years.

This gives you an indication of how powerless we can be if these recommendations are accepted and made law.

Don't ask me what a security installation is. If you do, all I can suggest is that it is an installation which, when approached, examined, crossed, or when you are in its vicinity, or you enter, you get nabbed and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Feb 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

NOT MORE than a decade ago when the first Security Acts went through Parliament some commentators were seeing this as the beginning of a shadow that would ultimately engulf us in darkness.

There is no doubt about it. What had been predicted when the civil liberties of a few were being attacked has now come true. All South Africans will feel the massive strain of draconian laws until our backs literally break.

There was a lot of agitation when the first laws went through Parliament. But many people were silent because it did not affect them. Those more painfully affected were blacks.

We tried to raise as much of a stink as we could within the constraints of our feeble powers. When the dust settled, after much verbalisation and very little action the draconian wheels kept on moving. Soon people in their scores were detained without trial. The number is now in its hundreds and there is simply no going back.

The inevitable also happened. The attack on civil liberties of one is an attack on the liberties of all. Soon whites, horror of horrors, were pulled into prison without being charged.

Because their circumstances are much more better than that of blacks, when whites were detained the recriminations became more vociferous. But it was just too late. The rot had set in and there was no turning the clock back. At first one or two whites were

detained without trial. The numbers are soaring daily.

The final nail in the coffin of these liberties has not yet been sunk. But that's coming.

First the recommendations of the Steyn Commission have shaken a lot of people. But that again is part of the strategy. Shock them badly, then wait for the attacks, then proceed as if normal.

After the Steyn Commission came the Rabie Report. By this time we were almost groggy with helplessness and indignation. Some people said it could not get worse than this, so what's the point in fighting it. The Nats have succeeded in their scheme to deflate, to frighten, to intimidate and lastly to silence all dissent.

The tragedy is not that life for blacks is going to be made harder. We are somewhat used to that. The tragedy is what is going to happen to this lovely country of ours, if these reports are made law.

It is even more painful to think that the men who recommend these things perhaps honestly think they are doing it for the good of the country. In fact that is what they say, and the Afrikaners and other white people applaud them for their strength.

But our destiny and that of our children is affected as deeply as that of everybody else. So we cannot shrug our shoulders in helplessness and let things take their course.

Our silence would not only be a sign of arrant cowardice but it would be in a sense acquiescence with these dreadful happenings.

COMMENTARIES ON RABIE COMMISSION REPORT

Moderates Alienated

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 82 p 22

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT has been a bad week, and it looks like being a bad year, in the downhill slide of South Africa's dwindling civil liberties. Just as the Steyn Report urges extraordinary new controls on the free flow of information, so the Rabie Commission seeks to justify tougher curbs on the freedom to dissent from the ruling political philosophy. Both reports seem imbued with the idea that almost any means justify the struggle against a "total onslaught."

Among its small sops to morality the Rabie Commission recommends certain changes to provide protection for detainees.

There is a degree of progress in the review of detentions and individual banning orders by a (State-appointed) board of jurists. In the case of banned organisations or publications, the Minister might be petitioned (presumably at his discretion) to submit the order to the Chief Justice for review.

There is also improvement proposed in taking all the bad (and sometimes abused) legislation and consolidating it so that at least the police and some of the victims of our dubious

"security" laws have a clearer idea of where they stand. Yet the public will be disappointed that the commission did not demand a stronger return to rule of law and full access to courts. There will also be disappointment that the Rabie proposals create new political crimes. The commission envisages a severe "Intimidation Bill," placing the onus on an accused to prove that his actions are not intimidatory, and a Bill to prohibit demonstrations at or near courts.

Thus the avenues of normally lawful political dissent are to be reduced.

Nobody denies that unrest in South Africa is on the increase. Its root causes lie in generations of injustice, matters that were beyond the scope of the Rabie inquiry. The commission dealt only with symptoms rather than causes, and it was right to appeal to the Government to pursue political reform. Without it, the laws proposed will tend to push dissent further underground; to make enemies of the regime yet more determined; create more overseas critics, and drive despairing moderates at home towards extremism.

'Thought Control' Deplored

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 82 p 22

[Article by Nimrod Mkele: "Orwellian Forecast for SA"...]

[Text]

The year 1984 is approaching, by which time it appears the Government will have completed its plan for the implementation of "thought control." The Steyn Commission has started it now.

Had the recommendations of the Steyn Commission on media been law today, you might not have known that I had been refused a passport for the umpteenth time. The curt refusal came last Friday.

You might not have known that when I was asked for a comment I shrugged my shoulders and said: "What the hell!" After having been refused passports since 1958 without being told why I had come to expect these refusals as my normal lot. And that includes a lot of other people.

For since 1952, or whenever the Dadoo case was, passports have been the gift of an omniscient, all-seeing and omnipotent government that is responsible to no one. They can destroy your dreams and hopes, aspirations and ambitions without explanation.

You might not have known that when I was pointedly asked if I felt bitter, my answer was, "Naturally, but we have to live and cannot live only with bitterness."

As Stokely Carmichael once said, and I'm paraphrasing him, "We've gotta survive. We've gotta survive another day if we are to

live for the day when we will look forward to living for another day."

Who would have told you that instead of bemoaning my fate, I invited my friends to celebrate the refusal by treating them to a bottle of Passport scotch? Ironical? Sure, but only more so since this brand is imported by one of the National Liquor chains. So now I am even supporting my persecutors!

For that matter I might have been in some doubt about this column being published if those Steyn recommendations had been on the Statute Book. For, not being a registered journalist or even registrable as one, I would have been fearful of horrendous penalties both for myself and the newspaper that dared publish my contribution.

The poor journalist would be even more muzzled than myself because he could be privy to information which Big Brother would not want published. And if anyone dared, the Press Council would beat them into line.

That is already happening. The Defence Act, the Police Act and the Prisons Act, to say

nothing of the Terrorism Act all prescribe publication of information without prior clearance by the authorities.

For those who are naive enough to believe that this Government is not going to legislate the Steyn recommendations into the Statute Book, you only have to look at the alacrity with which Prime Minister P W Botha has accepted those recommendations that are destructive of Press freedom.

In any event this Government has a penchant for using commissions as instruments of Government policy. Thus when they wanted to enslave African minds they appointed the Eiselen Commission to provide them with a blueprint of what they had already decided to do.

More recently we have had the Riekert and Wiehahn Commissions whose job has been to tell whites that their days of hogging the best fruits of the economy are over.

That South Africans must brace themselves for a "total onslaught" against their right to be informed is clear from the fact that the report of the Steyn

Commission is going to be considered along with the report of the security commission, the results of which were published yesterday.

But it is not only the right to be informed that is at issue; it is also the right to be heard. The commission has confirmed what the Government has been saying all along — that our protests against the iniquities of apartheid are orchestrated from Moscow.

Ergo! those of us "who believe they are oppressed" as the PM put it must be following the directives of Moscow, the World Council of Churches and the SA Council of Churches. And that is the nature of the evidence.

The Government has of course long practised thought control, with the first Suppression of Communism

Act and its wholesale banning of literature. The damage done by this Act and its sister act, the Censorship Act, is beyond measure.

I once calculated that anyone born after 1932 has been denied access to a vast reservoir of knowledge. That is two generations of young South Africans who have been forced to live in ignorance of the main-springs of Western culture.

Adults too have been affected as I know so well from my three-year sojourn in the Transkei. There I suddenly discovered that I was suffering from vast areas of ignorance as I saw publications I had not even known existed.

For these commissions start from preconceived assumptions in order to arrive at foregone conclusions. The Steyn Commission is no

different. All that its vast tome of a report has done is to provide the Government with a blueprint to finally envelop itself in a miasma of silence and South Africa in a peasoup fog of censorship in which the only reality will be the myths the Government wishes to peddle.

The year 1984 is only 23 months ahead, but the Government seems set to beat that deadline by a comfortable margin. When that time comes we will know only that which Big Brother wants us to know.

That is the message of the Steyn Commission: complete and irrevocable thought control for all South Africans.

● Nimrod Mkele is a recruitment and personnel consultant. His column appears on this page every second Thursday.

Indictment of State of Nation

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Feb 82 p 10

[Editorial and cartoon]

[Text]

THE Rabie Commission's report is a bleak indictment of the state of our country.

The commission has recommended retention of the basic features of the host of restrictive legislation built up by the Nationalist Government over a period of nearly 34 years. Indeed in some respects it wants to see the legislation taken even further, creating the new crimes of "subversion" and "incitement" and with increased penalties for some offences.

It also proposes making it even more difficult — and hazardous — to start a newspaper by specifying a R40 000 deposit, double the present amount, which is subject to forfeiture should the paper later be banned.

That the commission also recommends a diminution of some of the harsher aspects of "security" legislation is certainly helpful: ending the mandatory minimum sentence of five years and returning discretion to the courts would be an obvious plus, as would change in the rules of evidence.

But none of these positive recommendations gets us away from the vast and oppressive weight of security legislation.

In particular, there is no shift away from detention without trial. Not only that, but the Government must be sorely disappointed if it had been hoping that the commission would come up with suggestions for conferring respectability on this repugnant feature of our existence. The commission's report does not do so; nor is there much of substance in it to give assurance that abuses would be prevented. The recommendations, if implemented, would do little, if anything, to remove anxiety and halt criticisms concerning detentions.

Where the report does, however, have value is in its statement that security legislation alone is no guarantee for the preservation of law and order. "Laws that were drafted to combat and control unrest and violence cannot eliminate the circumstances which lead to the unrest and violence," it said.

This thought is underlined by the commission's disclosure of police evidence about the number of people — 20 a month — leaving the country to join the banned African National Congress.

The commission went on to say that the elimination of the problems leading to violence and unrest "is to be found in the first place in solutions on a socio-economic and political terrain . . ."

But having advanced the thought, the commission went no further. It declined to express itself on the issue.

That is regrettable. For the commission has merely dealt with the end-result, and in so doing it has landed up finding that far-reaching security legislation is needed, and should even be extended.

The Rabie Commission would have been infinitely more useful if it could have explored the socio-economic and political terrain; if it had pressed for solutions to diminish the need for security legislation.



CSO: 4700/764

DETAILS ON TRIAL OF KHOTSO SEATLHOLO GIVEN SOUTH AFRICA

Charged Under Terrorism Act

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

THE TRIAL at which Khotso Sydney Seatlholo, a former president of the Soweto Students Representative Council, is appearing on charges under the Terrorism Act opened on a dramatic note in the Vanderbiljpark Regional Court yesterday when the first State witness said she would rather go to jail than testify against her colleagues.

The witness, a young girl who may not be identified, told the magistrate, Mr A H Barlow, that she had earlier told a police captain that she did not wish to give evidence and that she was not in a position to do so.

The court had been cleared when she took the witness stand to protect her identity.

The girl told the court that she would rather go to jail than give evidence against her colleagues.

She was then warned that she could be charged with perjury, and could be jailed for up to five years. She still refused to testify, and she was remanded in custody until the trial is over, when she is expected to appear in court.

Mr Seatlholo (25), no address given, and Ms Mary Masabata Loate (23) of 7798 Orlando West, have pleaded not guilty to two charges

under the Terrorism Act.

Two Security Policemen told the court they arrested the pair at a house in Soweto. Two passports, which the policemen believed were forged, and a constitution outlining the aims of the SA Youth Revolutionary Council were found in their possession, the court heard.

Another witness, who may also not be named, told the court that on December 29, 1980, he and a group of Western Guild members of the Methodist Church in Soweto had decided to make a trip to Gaborone.

They went to the Methodist Church where

they slept, and on New Year's Day, went on a tour. That evening, at the Holiday Inn in Gaborone, the previous witness pointed at three youths and asked Guild members if they knew them. The witness said he was then introduced to the youths, two of whom he remembers as "Tebogo" and "Paul".

He said Tebogo told him that the South African Youth Revolutionary Council would liberate blacks through violence.

"He told me to take this seriously as there were about 800 to 1 000 members who had committed themselves," the witness said.

The following day, the

Rev Mangwele, who was the priest of the church where they stayed, told them there were a number of youths from South Africa nearby.

At that house, he saw the three people he had met at the Holiday Inn the previous night. He said Tebogo came over to him and introduced him to Khotso Seatlholo. He said that Mr Seatlholo's name was not new to him, and had been told the previous night that he was the leader of SARYCO.

He was then told what his organisation was all about, and the organisation had been described as a third force which did not align itself with either the ANC or the PAC.

He told the court Khotso asked them if they could get him maps of Soweto as he had heard there were new buildings that he did not know.

The trial continues today.

SECURITY was tight at the Khotso Seatlholo Terror trial at Vanderbijlpark yesterday.

Police in camouflage uniform with dogs threw a tight cordon around the court building. People who entered and left the court were searched for concealed weapons and other material. Bags, cameras and other equipment were not allowed into the court room.

The court was cleared after an application by the State that proceedings be conducted in camera.

Capt D Heystek of the Security Branch, told the court that it was common knowledge that people who testified in terror trials fell victim to attac-

kers — some of them have had their homes burnt and were themselves injured.

He said a State witness to be called in the present trial had given him the assurance that she would be prepared to give evidence on condition such evidence was given in a closed session. The witness had been "very co-operative", during his investigations.

As such, he said, it was important that the witness be protected by the court by allowing her to give evidence in camera. Some other witnesses may also prefer to give evidence under the same conditions.

Witness on SARCO

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Willie Bokala]

[Text]

A WITNESS at the trial of Khotso Sydney Seatlholo yesterday said he had been told the aims of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council were to overthrow the Government by violent means.

The youth, who may not be identified, told Mr A H Barlow in the Vanderbijlpark magistrate's court that he had been recruited for military training and told that once gone, he would only see his parents again when he came back to fight in South Africa. Later, under cross-examination, he said he had not left the country.

He was testifying at the trial in which Mr Seatlholo, former president of the Soweto Students' Representative Council, and Ms Masabata Mary Loate, are appearing on two counts under the Terrorism Act.

The witness said he had been recruited to join SAYRCO by a woman called Freedom Sithando. He had gone to three meetings organised by Freedom in Soweto, where he was told that they were to leave for Botswana to undergo military training.

REPORTERS BARRED FROM TRIAL

TWO REPORTERS, one from The SOWETAN and the other from the Rand Daily Mail, were yesterday barred from covering the terror trial in Vanderbijlpark because of reports they wrote for their newspapers.

Mr A H Barlow barred Mr Sello Rabothata (SOWETAN) and Mr S J Mojapelo (Mail)

from the trial after the prosecutor, Mr A Swanepoel, objected that their reports "somehow" identified a State witness who testified the previous day.

Mr Swanepoel objected that the reports identified the name of the church youth club of which the State witness was the leader.

Mr Swanepoel pointed out that the public could easily identify the witness because of the name of his youth club.

The magistrate ruled that the two reporters be barred from the trial until it was over.

But at the end of yesterday's hearing he said the two reporters could resume attending the hearings.

They would have to leave either through illegal or legal channels, and were to distribute SAYRCO pamphlets at a meeting at Regina Mundi on June 16 last year. In Botswana, they would be introduced to leaders of SAYRCO.

He was given pamphlets at Regina Mundi and distributed about 300. The youth further said that a man he knew only as Sipho and another by the name of Joe, had told them that the organisation's aim "was to overthrow the

Government by violent means".

Under cross-examination by Mr Eric Dane, for Mr Seatlholo, the witness said he did not believe in violence, and that he had not left the country — because he would not see his parents again, and that he feared being arrested.

But he then told the court he believed in violence and this idea of not believing in it came only after June 16.

He said he was a reader of **The SOWETAN** and previously of **The World**. He had read in those newspapers about the African National Congress (ANC), but had never read the newspapers deeply

enough to understand the charges of recruiting and military training against those ANC people.

Mr Dane suggested that the problem with his evidence was that it was so confusing as to suggest that he had never been recruited.

Witness: I was recruited.

The witness said at the first meeting at the Orlando Post Office, Joe had said that they were also recruiting members of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) for military training in Botswana.

The trial continues today.

CSO: 4700/763

COMMENTARY ON MUGABE'S OUSTER OF NKOMO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Name of the Game"]

[Text]

MR JOSHUA Nkomo is out.

The unity between the former terrorists Mugabe and Nkomo has been smashed. Zimbabwe totters on the brink of violence, if not civil war.

Yet it was all so predictable.

Only the British and other Western supporters of rule by former terrorists never saw it coming, so blinded were they by their dreams of a beautiful Black-ruled State in which Whites would have no power and former allies in terror would merge their forces and work together for the peaceful progress of the country.

Such a simplistic viewpoint!

They forgot that when men try to seize power through the barrel of the gun they are not just fighting for idealistic objectives; they are fighting for power.

Power, in Zimbabwe's case, to snatch the country from the Whites who were ruling it, had declared their UDI, and had been branded as rebels by the British.

Power to turn the country into a one-party Marxist State no matter what promises they made at conference tables like those at Lancaster House.

Power to impose their will not only on the Whites and the Black moderates, but also on their former partners in terror.

That the terror forces did not, in the end, take the country by force of arms was due to the bravery of stalwart Rhodesians who wouldn't let them.

It needed Lancaster House, it needed the sell-out-the-Whites Lord Carrington, to betray the Rhodesians, Whites and Black moderates, and set the scene for a Mugabe takeover at the polls by means of intimidation.

Nobody in his senses was really bluffed into believing that getting a man like Mr Mugabe at the head of government, that getting Black extremist rule in place of Black moderate rule backed by Whites, would resolve the country's problems.

The only people who thought it could be done were Lord C and Co, ever prepared to give their blessing to the "liberation" of countries provided the "liberation" is from the Whites.

Of course, Mr Mugabe never intended to stick to the Lancaster House agreement guaranteeing Whites 20 seats in Parliament.

Of course, Mr Mugabe did not intend to let "reconciliation" stand in the way of his doing all those things that a Marxist would do.

Like grabbing control of the media — radio, television and newspapers — to push his "comradely" propaganda down everyone's throat.

Like bringing about economic, social, educational and medical service change that would have Whites so insecure and worried about falling standards that they would leave the country in droves.

Like moving, two years after independence, towards a one-party State.

And now, after fixing the Whites' hash and slinging some of them into detention, he has turned on Joshua Nkomo, his junior partner in the coalition government but the man who fathered Black nationalism in Zimbabwe.

Perhaps Mr Nkomo and his supporters did keep arms in caches as an insurance against being attacked by Mr Mugabe and his men, now that the ex-guerrillas have been merged into one national army and Mr Nkomo's forces have been disarmed.

Perhaps Mr Mugabe pounced on Mr Nkomo at this point to eliminate him as the major obstacle to his one-party State — and that he trumped up charges of a plot by Mr Nkomo and his party against him

(if there was a plot, it is surprising Mr Nkomo is not in jail at this very moment).

Whatever the reason, we have a classic case of ex-terror chiefs falling out like thieves.

But nobody should be under any illusion, not even Lord C, that the name of the game is a one-party State in which Mr Mugabe and his crowd can rule forever. That nobody will be allowed to stand in Mr Mugabe's way.

And that any bloodshed that may follow will be on his hands like a great deal of the bloodshed in the terror war.

Still want to talk about reconciliation and democracy, Lord C? Bah and bah to you again. You have certainly helped to ruin the Rhodesia that is now Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/755

STATE LINKS STABILITY WITH ECONOMIC GROWTH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 8

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Better geographic distribution of economic activities cannot be achieved by normal economic forces only, the Minister of Internal Affairs.

Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

He was speaking to a motion by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeville) that economic viability should be the basis of deconcentration policies and that no action should be taken to affect existing industrial areas adversely.

Mr Heunis said economic considerations were important, but it had to be appreciated that there was an inextricable bond between those and political considerations.

"Political stability is intrinsically tied to economic growth and progress, and on the other hand, no economy can function properly without political stability."

The idea of distribution of economic activi-

ties through deconcentration was not a purely internal matter, but an inter-state or foreign component.

Deconcentration could be co-ordinated over state boundaries to bring greater independence for development regions and for southern Africa as a whole.

Mr Heunis said over-concentration of economic activities in the metropolitan areas, particularly the Pretoria—Witwatersrand—Vaal region, had serious social, economic and political implications.

If the PWV area grew at an average rate of 5,2 percent during the next seven years it would require another 840 000 economically active people, and it could provide only 527 000 through population increase.

This meant that more than 300 000 people would have to be attracted from elsewhere, including the national states. This would not be to the advantage of these states.

If these 300 000

people had to be permanently settled in the region, 1,2-million more people would have to be added to the natural population increase. This would upset the socio-political balance in South and southern Africa.

"Seeing these workers will be drawn from different states, it would mean another addition of culturally up-rooted Black people, which will further enlarge the question of

ethnicity and nationalism as elements which must be accommodated in a political model."

The promotion of political and economic stability in South and southern Africa therefore demands a total, effective strategy of economic deconcentration and decentralisation with the accent on the promotion of the economic development of the less developed regions, and that is the principle behind the go-

vernment's new approach to regional development.

However, Government believed that free enterprise should form the basis of the economy and the functions of Government should be restricted to providing sufficient public goods and services, including infrastructure, and the creation of a climate conducive to private sector participation in regional development.
— Sapa.

'Decentralisation Can Only Succeed if Economic'

INDUSTRIAL decentralisation could succeed only if based on economic grounds and it was regrettable that the Government was bound by ideology to try to make separate development succeed, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said yesterday.

He was introducing a private members motion that economic viability had to be the basis of deconcentration and no action should be taken which would adversely affect the economic strength of the existing industrial areas.

Concentrations came about as a result of natural forces, uninfluenced by govern-

ment actions. And while such concentrations sometimes created serious social problems, it was easier and cheaper to create jobs in such areas, he said.

"Decentralisation for political, as opposed to economic, reasons almost inevitably runs into difficulty," he said.

South Africa's decentralisation efforts had been beset by problems almost continuously.

The four major metropolitan concentrations — the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal area, Durban and environs, the Cape Peninsula and the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage region — were responsible for about 80

percent of the country's total industrial output.

Tremendous differential in per capita income existed between these areas and the independent and selfgoverning Black states.

In spite of incentives relating to taxation, rail tariffs, finance, and labour, decentralisation efforts had not solved the problem. The number of jobs created was small in relation to the problem.

Economic realities had to be accepted and availability of local reserves and the proximity of markets had to be taken into account if decentralisation were to succeed.

SA's Wealth Being Squandered, Says Ron Miller

THE Government was squandering a great deal of South Africa's wealth by reshuffling the country's assets in a politically based decentralisation policy, Mr Ron Miller, (NRP Durban North) said yesterday.

He was speaking in the debate on a private motion of Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeeville) calling for deconcentration policies based on economic viability alone and for no action to be taken which would harm existing industrial areas.

Mr Miller said all sides agreed that decentralisation was absolutely essential as the infrastructures of metropolitan areas were overutilised. Overhasty urbanisation also brought adverse social consequences in its wake, such as slums, squatting and an escalating crime rate.

The problem arose when natural economic laws were interfered with or superseded by political considerations.

"The Government, we believe, has allowed political considerations to override natural economic laws," Mr Miller said.

"The Government has taken the economic cake, redivided and redistributed it without creating a bigger cake," he said.

"It has reshuffled the assets and squandered a lot of wealth in doing so," he said.

The Government had duplicated metropolitan infrastructures in the rural areas at high cost, moving viable industries to areas where they had to retrain workers and import management staff at a premium.

"The result is that a viable industry in the metropolitan area needs subsidisation.

"The Government takes viable operations and makes them unprofitable by moving them," Mr Miller said.

Another failing in the Government's decentralisation programme was that it tried to import first world technology into the rural areas which were in need of labour intensive and agriculturally based industries.

"South Africa has the resources in mineral and human material to make it potentially one of the most sophisticated societies in Africa and the world, but the Government is squandering that potential," Mr Miller said. — Sapa.

PORT ELIZABETH TRADE UNIONISTS RELEASED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

EAST LONDON. — Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, head of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, confirmed on Wednesday night the release of five Port Elizabeth trade unionists, some of whom had been in detention for 270 days.

The five, all Port Elizabeth officials of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers Union of South Africa, were released on Wednesday, but Col Erasmus would not elaborate.

Mr Dumile Mkhanda, chairman, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, chairman of the Macwusa branch at General Motors, Mr Mxolisi Didiza, a union organiser, and Mr Zandile Mjuza, an official at the General

Motors branch, were held by the South African security police under the Section Six of the Terrorism Act from June 3.

They were initially arrested near Umtata, in Transkei, for allegedly travelling without valid documents.

Mr Sipho Pityana, an organiser for Macwusa and the General Workers Union of South Africa, was detained on June 28.

Meanwhile the Azanian People's Organisation commenting in Johannesburg on the admittance of six detainees to hospital in a week, said in a statement to Sapa yesterday it was concerned and distressed over their hospitalisation, and that this proved solitary confinement to be "a combination of the greatest psychological

and physiological pressure that can ever be enforced upon a human being."

A spokesman for the organisation went on to say: "It is also with distress that we note the Government has accepted in principle the recommendations of the Rabie Commission that detention without trial is justifiable, although with certain safeguards.

"Such safeguards have ... resulted in the exoneration of the Biko doctors, who confirmed that the security of the State superceded the health of their patients.

"Azapo demands that the detainees in hospital be treated by their family doctors, the spokesman said. — Sapa.

RIGHTWING TO HOST MEETING OF AFRIKANER EDUCATORS

Confrontation Possible

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth: "TO Summit Could Lead to Collision With Government"]

[Text]

A CRITICAL two-day conference of Afrikaans-speaking teachers and educationalists which starts in Pretoria today is expected to lay the foundation and set the scene for potential confrontation with the Government.

Education sources in Pretoria say that "Confrontation" is "not far away" on the increasingly burning issue of the controversial Human Sciences Research Council indepth investigation into education in South Africa.

The summit meeting of teachers and educationalists today and tomorrow will be hosted by the traditionally Rightwing and pro Government Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging (TO).

It is understood that powerful behind the

scenes moves are afoot among conservative — Broederbond dominated — Afrikaans medium teachers and educationalist elements.

Specifically there are two facets of the report which could precipitate confrontation, sources said.

The first is the clear recommendation of the report that Whites will have to pay up in future for the education of their children to be able to ensure compulsory education for all races.

And the second is the inherent threat in the report, as interpreted by conservative elements, of eventually enforced integration in education in South Africa.

The objection to the first recommendation is a growing fear that the quality and standard of White educa-

tion might suffer if the White parent is forced to dig more deeply into his pocket to pay for his child's education.

The second fear, sources said, is self evident. It was pointed out that traditionally pro Government teachers — as mirrored in the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging — have felt the taste of power after their militant stand last year, which forced 25 percent pay increases from the Government.

The TO, which spearheaded the militancy, is by far the biggest of the White teachers' associations in South Africa and on its own represents nearly half the 50 000-odd White registered teachers in the Republic.

The meeting today and tomorrow will be held behind closed doors and it is expected

that a plan of action will be discussed and patterned for the mass national "volkskongres" on education, to be held in Bloemfontein next month.

Both meetings also take place against the background of years of increasingly militant expression by the profession as a whole following some eight years of frustration.

The groundwork for the present climax was laid in the mid 1970s, when the Government — the profession claims — made promises about a "new deal" for teachers which it never kept.

The then Minister of National Education, Dr Piet Koornhof — and the TO claims documentary proof of this — promised the new deal if the profession would "cool it" for a while during the economic recession of the time.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 10

[Reports by Keith Abendroth: "Alarm at Education Talks--Parity Has High Price"]

[Text]

THE message was loud and clear from the initial stages yesterday of the Afrikaner education summit conference in Pretoria. It said that, like it or not, South African parents will have to pay to help achieve parity in education in the Republic.

Teacher delegates and leading educationists from throughout the province are attending the two-day conference, called by the powerful Transvaalse Onderwysvereniging.

The conference, being held behind closed doors — and with the intention particularly of analysing fears that the government's aim of parity could lead to education integration — is seen as a prelude to the "Volkskongres" planned for Bloemfontein next month.

This congress, called by the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings, will analyse the approach of Afrikaner educationists to the potentially controversial White Paper on education following the report of the human sciences research council.

Don't Lower White Standards--Swart

PARITY in education in South Africa — equal education for all races — must not be achieved by lowering the standard of white education, Professor Nic Swart, vice-rector (Finance) of the Potchefstroom University for Christian National Education, told the conference.

Analysing the planned aim of parity in education, Professor Swart said that the project would entail the expenditure of billions of rands — and that a more optimistic date would be the year 2 000 instead of the more commonly projected 1990.

Simple statistics of the growth of the population groups underlined the tremendous problems ahead.

Black high school pupils had increased from 152 000 in 1974 to 893 000 in 1980; Coloured high school pupils in five years by 112 per cent.

In the case of Blacks there was already a shortage of 6 500 classrooms.

For many people the solution seemed simple — lower the standard of education for Whites and redistribute the funds to the other groups.

But it was "totally

unrealistic" to expect one part of the population to lower its educational standards — particularly when this group had the essential function of providing the country's much needed high level manpower.

At the same time the tempo of development of Black education had to keep pace with restrictions, such as the local provision of qualified Black teachers.

Thirdly, the move to parity must mean the elimination of backlogs before even reaching a "jumping-off point".

Finally, he said, the most important factor was that the parity pro-

cess could only be as fast as the funds available made possible.

In the light of plans, it was reasonable to expect a call to be made on South African parents to continue to contribute to the education of their children.

Various alternatives could also be considered such as state loans for tertiary education — to relieve the financial load on the State itself; the parents pay a specific fee per pupil, that parents accept responsibility for buying certain educational necessities such as stationery, or that general sales tax be increased by 1 percent to pay for education.

Afrikaners 'Must Negotiate'

AFRIKAANS organisations were warned at the conference they would have to decide on their degree of preparedness to "negotiate".

Professor W A Landman, head of the Department of Fundamental Pedagogics at Pretoria University, said these bodies would have to realise they could not "negotiate

wearing blinkers".

The question Afrikaner bodies must ask themselves was: "What is negotiable for us and what is non-negotiable?"

But at all times the Afrikaner must not be "blinkered" when he negotiated and least of all forget he made up only 18 percent of the country's population — and this proportion was declining.

Need for Definitions

THE professor of comparative pedagogics at Pretoria University Prof M J Bendersie, said that careful factual analysis was necessary before responsible decisions were taken.

Burning issues included the interpretation and application of the meaning of "free education" and "compulsory education" and the link between basic, compulsory and free education.

'Radicalism Must Be Kept Out'

THE Transvaal's Director of Education, Professor J H Jooste, told the conference the pressure on education and training was escalating and a close guard must be kept against "radicalism" entering the field.

Formally opening the conference, Prof Jooste said a common system of education for South Africa created problems because the nature of such a system would be determined by every individual national group's attitude to the aims of education.

The aim of education in turn was determined by a number of factors, among them cultural background, attitudes to life and the socio-economic levels of each national group.

One factor was very clear — and this was that the number of White pupils would decline while that of the Black people's particularly would escalate.

"The pressure on education and training will become tremendous in the future."

For this reason researchers could easily be misled on the difficult road already travelled and the tremendous advances made, to negate and to come to light with radical solutions.

However, the Government's White Paper on education had achieved greater peace and calm and was successful in delaying the birth of radical thought.

"No realist would deny that dynamic development and adjustments are necessary. And dynamic and fear-

less further renewal will demand educationally responsible and sober judgment in the application of reformism," Prof Jooste said.

The planning of education by radical change without consideration of the historic background, or of established practice, was simply not responsible.

It was of cardinal importance that the Christian and national character of education for White education must be maintained — although made available to all race groups.

The challenges could and must be met — and could be met by being regarded not only as challenges but also as opportunities, he said.

In the process greater parent involvement than ever before was necessary, Prof Jooste said.

Role for Big Firms

Developers like Escom, Sasol, Iscor and the mining houses would, in future, have to accept a degree of responsibility for the provision of educational facilities, said Professor J H Jooste.

Greater involvement of the big employers was as important as greater involvement of parents in the educational process.

The big employers in private enterprise would have to help provide facilities particularly where they were busy in growth points and in new growth points and where a tremendous demand for school facilities arose which the authorities found difficult to meet.

CSO: 4700/755

SAS PRESIDENT KRUGER SINKS OFF CAPE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Keith Murray McNally and Keith Abendroth]

[Text] Thirteen crew-members of SAS President Kruger were still missing last night and all that remained of their frigate was a fast-diminishing oil slick.

Yesterday afternoon the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told the House of Assembly in Cape Town 177 of the President Kruger's 190-man crew had been rescued.

The frigate sank in the Atlantic, 78 nautical miles southwest of Cape Point after a pre-dawn collision with the supply ship SAS Tafelberg, in bad weather.

The Chief of the Navy, Admiral Ronnie Edwards, told a Press conference in Pretoria the loss of the President Kruger was "sad, very sad."

"We will continue to search for the missing people until there is no further object in looking for them," he said.

Earlier the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen had issued a statement in Cape Town saying latest reports indicated that most of the crew of the SAS President Kruger had been rescued.

He said: "Two naval ships as well as a submarine and two Super Frelon helicopters and a Shackleton are in the area of the collision which took place this morning between the President Kruger and a supply vessel of the navy, SAS Tafelberg, 78 nautical miles southwest of Cape Point.

Reporters who flew over the scene during the day said all that was left of the President Kruger was an oil slick about 1,5 km long and 200 m wide, some broken planks and an abandoned orange-coloured life-jacket.

But the oil slick was breaking up fast in a 40-knot southerly wind which blew the tops off the waves.

SAS Tafelberg sustained damages to the bow section. The section was sealed off and the ship joined others, including two submarines, plucking survivors from the sea.

There were no casualties aboard the supply ship.

The survivors were expected to be reunited with their families at the Simonstown naval base last night.

Gen Malan said the collision had occurred at about 4,15 am. Minutes later, the captain of the SAS President Kruger had realised hull damage to the ship was such that it could not stay afloat.

He gave the order to abandon ship.

Gen Malan said: "The low casualty figure is evidence of the professional action and good discipline under terrible weather conditions."

The Minister said the South African Air Force had joined the navy's rescue operation at first light.

He also announced that a board of inquiry had been appointed to investigate all aspects of the accident. The board would be headed by the Inspector General of the Navy, Rear Admiral J.A.C. Weideman.

The massive air-sea rescue operation launched to search for the 13 missing men was hampered by high winds and huge seas.

Several aircraft including two Super Frelon and two Puma helicopters from 30 Squadron took off at first light yesterday and combed more than 500 square kilometres of ocean 80 nautical miles southwest of Cape Town.

On the surface the SAS Pretorius, two submarines, a salvage tug, the Wolraad Woltemade, two fishing vessels and the Tafelberg, which remained in the area after the collision, battled 10-metre waves in the disaster area as the vessels criss-crossed the sea.

The air search was concentrated along the 30 kilometre oil slick.

Divers were dropped by the helicopters to check nine liferafts which self-inflated when the frigate sank after the collision with the supply ship in night manoeuvres.

Other flotsam such as drums, life jackets, oars and wooden crates were also checked by the helicopters and vessels taking part in the search.

The helicopters, which were buffeted by a 30-knot southeasterly wind, continued the search throughout the day only returning to Ysterplaat Air Base to refuel.

Hopes that the missing crew members would survive the icy Atlantic rose when it was reported that the temperature of the water in the disaster area was uncommonly high for this time of the year. A blanket ban was put on all aircraft and shipping movements within a 20-mile radius and up to 1 000 m of the disaster area.

At 4 pm yesterday the Puma and Super Frelon helicopters returned to base when fuel ran low but the air search will be resumed at first light today.

The crippled Tafelberg later limped back into Simonstown Naval Base and was expected back late last night.

Red-carpet treatment is awaiting the survivors when they disembark at Simonstown.

Admiral Edwards said each survivor would immediately be given R50 pocket money and a complete new uniform and then be sent on seven days' compassionate leave.

Any seamen from up country would receive special treatment to get them home as soon as possible.

The sunken SAS President Kruger, armaments equipment and all, will pose no danger to any other shipping.

She went down in 3 000 m of water, well clear of normal shipping lanes and in an area used for exercises specifically for safety to other shipping.

The President Kruger is only the sixth lost by the SA Navy--the other five being lost during the Second World War.

Lost to mines during the war were the Southern Flow, the Parktown, the Beaver and the Treern, while Sydonstlandet went down off the Natal coast.

It's a Sad Day--Navy Chief

The loss of the R20-million SAS President Kruger in 3 000 metres of water off Cape Point early yesterday morning was described as "very, very sad" by the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Ronald Edwards.

Addressing a Press conference in Pretoria, Admiral Edwards said there had been 190 crew members on board at the time of the incident. So far 177 had been rescued and 13 were still missing.

Two of the rescued had been flown to hospital by helicopter. One of them had swallowed seawater and diesel oil, while the other was suffering from lacerations, exhaustion and shock.

"The accident occurred in darkness in poor weather conditions. The low casualty figures bear witness to the SA navy's professional conduct and discipline under extremely difficult conditions.

"The manner in which the entire maritime search and rescue organisation handled the affair is commendable," he said.

Automatic beacons had been set off when the two ships collided at exactly 4,22 am and the frigate sank at 5,29 am.

At 5.55 am a signal had been received from the SAS President Pretorius that the first 30 members of the crew had been picked up.

The Admiral said the officer commanding the frigate, Captain Wim de Lange, had realised 10 to 15 minutes after the collision that the SAS President Kruger's hull was so severely damaged that the ship had no chance of staying afloat. He then gave the order to abandon ship.

Describing the sinking of the frigate as "a very, very sad loss," Admiral Edwards said its replacement cost today would be in the region of R120-million. However, the President Kruger would have been phased out within the next decade.

"We feel we have to go for a harder-hitting and more mobile vessel. That's why we have started acquiring missile-to-surface strike vessels, and the next step will be to acquire corvettes."

The Tafelberg is a converted tanker, formerly called the Amman. The conversion was done in Durban and the ship was commissioned on August 10, 1967.

Admiral Edwards said he did not know what the tactical situation had been at the time of the accident. The three vessels had put to sea three days ago and would have returned to Simonstown "probably on Friday."

Apart from the White and Coloured crew on board the President Kruger, the ship was also carrying an air force helicopter and crew of four.

The President Pretorius had 110 survivors on board, in addition to its own crew, while the Tafelberg was carrying 67 survivors. They were expected to reach Simonstown by about midnight last night.

Lost Kruger Was Due To Be Retired

The lost frigate SAS President Kruger cost South Africa R20-million when she was commissioned in August 1969--but it would take R120-million to replace her at present shipwrighting costs.

However, Admiral Ronnie Edwards, Chief of the Navy, revealed last night that she was in any case being phased out of operation in the interests of official navy tactics which are to settle in future for corvettes or submarines--giving harder and faster strike capabilities.

One of her sister ships, President Steyn, is already moth-balled and awaiting disposal.

In her time the President Kruger was the pride of the navy. But her days already became numbered when the French, British and Americans lowered their arms embargo on the country and South Africa decided to reply by upgrading her Cape sea route protection programme and to embark instead on a hard hitting protection programme under the old Simonstown Agreement.

Nevertheless the loss of the President Kruger is a big one for South Africa.

An impressive 112,8 metres overall and with a beam of 12,5 metres, she was modified a number of times over the years to make her a top-notch fighting ship.

Her armament included 115 mm guns, 40 mm Bofors, six two-triple torpedo tubes and a Limbo mortar. Her Gerared turbines gave her a punch of 22,500 kW, driving her at a maximum speed of 30 knots with a fuel range of 7,200 km at 12 knots.

Her complement was 203--13 officers and 190 men.

The type-12 frigate was one of the two remaining anti-submarine vessels in this category in service with the navy.

A trio of these vessels was built for the SA Navy under the Simonstown Agreement on which Britain reneged in 1974.

The first to be taken out of service was the President Steyn, which was laid up in Simonstown more than a year ago.

The President Kruger, an all-welded vessel, was commanded by Captain Wim de Lange, at the time of the accident.

During her early years she sped to Marion Island with relief supplies for the weather team which had lost all in a fire.

She also assisted in landing injured seamen from vessels at sea.

The President Kruger was the first of the three anti-sub vessels to be completed in the Yarrow yard on the Clyde. She was launched on October 20, 1960.

Malan Praises Rescue

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced in the assembly yesterday that 13 of the 190 crew of the frigate SAS President Kruger, were missing.

General Malan said: "The officer commanding the SAS President Kruger realised about ten to 15 minutes after the collision that the hull of his ship was damaged in such a way that the ship would not remain afloat. He gave the order for the crew to abandon ship.

"Damage to the SAS Tafelberg was limited to the bow. This section of the ship was immediately sealed off and she could then continue together with other units of the navy in the area to pick up crew of the doomed ship from the sea.

"Aircraft and helicopters of the SA Air Force were at the scene at first light to assist with their rescue work.

"The collision occurred in the dark in very bad weather conditions. The low casualty figure is evidence of the professional action and good discipline under terrible weather conditions in which the wind was blowing at about 30 knots."

CSO: 4700/755

EIGHT DIE IN EXPLOSIVES FACTORY BLAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Andy Thomson]

[Text] Eight people were killed and 21 injured when a third explosion in two days rocked the Modderfontein explosives factory near Edenvale yesterday afternoon.

This brings the death toll over a 24-hour period to nine.

The explosion, which followed two on Wednesday night, occurred while an investigating team was inspecting a waste acid tank, to try and determine the cause of the initial explosions.

Six White employees were killed instantly and two Black employees subsequently died in Modderfontein Hospital. Eleven Whites and 10 Black employees were injured in the blast, three of them seriously.

The investigating team were checking for nitroglycerine in the acid tank because it was believed that excessive amounts of it had led to Wednesday night's explosions.

The explosion occurred in the same area as the first explosions, but in a different building. The tank in which the explosion occurred feeds a larger storage tank and a pipeline--in the area where Wednesday night's explosions took place.

Investigations by the factory's technical staff are proceeding.

Sabotage is not suspected and the production of chemicals and explosives have not been seriously affected. The No 1 explosives factory--one of three at Modderfontein--is out of action and has been badly damaged.

The executive director (explosives division) of AECI, Mr Steven Anderson, said it would be about two weeks before the factory was in operation again. He said it was impossible to estimate the extent of the damage caused by the three explosions. His own guess is about R100 000.

Meanwhile all but one of the six injured in Wednesday's explosion have been discharged from hospital. Mr Alpheus Tombo was still in hospital but was not in any danger.

Mr Leonette Vigo (58), a process operator whose parents live in Italy, was killed in the first explosion. The names of the other dead were not released at the time of going to Press.

CSO: 4700/755

STUDENTS ORGANIZE PETITION FOR RELEASE OF ALL DETAINEES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

STUDENTS of the University of the Witwatersrand took to the city streets yesterday afternoon to gather signatures for a petition calling for the unconditional release of all detainees and the repeal of all detention laws.

Petitions were circulated to students after a meeting on the university campus in which students stood in solidarity with trade unionist, Dr. Neil Aggett, who died in detention two weeks ago and in support of 45 others who had died in detention.

"We must act against security legislation now to show Neil Aggett did

not die in vain" was the call made by Mr Jonty Joffe, chairman of the National Union of South African Students.

He said the fact that detainees had been hospitalised left many questions unanswered as to the conditions of nearly 200 detainees being held at John Vorster Square, Pretoria Central and Caledon Square.

Mr Malcolm Perkey, brother of Mr Coling Perkey who was detained in November last year, representing the Detainees Parents Support Committee, said the committee would set up an independent panel of doctors to assure the safety of those

in detention

Meanwhile, commenting on the admission of six detainees to hospital in a week since Dr Aggett died in detention on February 4, The Azanian People's Organisation said it was concerned and distressed over their hospitalisation.

"This proved solitary confinement to be a combination of the greatest psychological and physiological pressure that can ever be enforced upon a human being", a spokesman for the organisation said.

Azapo demanded that the detainees in hospital be treated by their family doctors.

MAJOR ROLE SEEN FOR NEW BANK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 21

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] A development bank for Southern Africa may become the most important vehicle for the transfer of development resources from advanced to less developed areas.

This was said by Mr A.B. la Grange, chief economist to Professor Jan Lombard, special adviser to the South African Reserve Bank, at the conference of the Manpower and Management Foundation of Southern Africa on the Government's new regional development policy in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr La Grange said it could not be the function of the bank to plan the nature of economic co-operation.

"The bank will promote economic development, particularly within the less developed areas of national states and other member countries.

"But, insofar as economic development itself depends upon economic co-operation across political boundaries, the bank may play a very useful non-partisan supporting role in the process of co-operation," he said.

He said the bank would support economic development mainly through making loans and providing technical assistance.

"It was, however, unlikely that the bank would take up equity capital itself."

Assistance would be available mainly to public bodies, in particular to member governments and their agencies.

Assistance to entrepreneurs would normally be given via the intermediation of a development corporation or the public authority concerned.

Loans would normally be advanced on a project basis, and be subjected to the normal development banking procedures of evaluation, disbursement and end-use supervision.

He said the bank would also serve as a bank of last resort in that it would try to close the gap between the feasible size of the area investment programme and the available savings in the area, plus the private capital from outside.

CSO: 4700/755

BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA TO BE DEVELOPED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 13

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text]

THE Oranje-Vaal Administration Board is embarking on a R40-million project for the development of its Black residential area, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Speaking in Sebokeng yesterday where he was officially opening administrative and judicial offices, he called on the private sector to invest more funds to help administration boards meet their commitments to improve living conditions of Black residents.

While appreciating the extent to which the private sector had so far involved itself with the development of the Black areas, he said more could still be done.

Sports centre

He said the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board was planning to build a R10-million sports centre in Evaton Village, which the private sector was unwilling to finance alone.

He called on big companies in the Vaal Tri-

angle to help the board with donations to enable it to meet its proposed project.

His department would sympathetically consider requests for funds from the board for this purpose.

The envisaged sports centre would include an athletics track and soccer stadium with a seating capacity of 60 000, all-weather tennis courts, a swimming pool of Olympic standard and tennis courts to be built at an estimated cost of R10-million.

Own homes

He complimented the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board and the private sector for the assistance they have given Black families in the area to be able to own their own homes. Many had built themselves "posh" houses with borrowed funds.

About 5 700 stands had been set aside for leasing, of which 120 had been registered and 480 applications for leases under the 99-year leasehold scheme were being considered.

The Minister said with the present agreement entered into with Escom it meant 1 500 more applications for

leases were in the process of being considered.

Of houses built with funds from the Department of Community Development 85 000 had been sold to residents who had previously hired them.

Loans

Dr Koornhof said seeing that the Department of Community Development was now no longer in a position to provide all the loans required for Black housing by the administration boards, he was impressed by efforts the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board was making to find internal and external loans as "bridging" finance to provide infrastructural services for the residents.

"The Evaton Community Council has accepted the master plan of Evaton in principle as the basis for the future development of the area," he said.

"In this regard it is of great significance to announce that town and regional planners were appointed by the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board on January 20 to prepare a plan for the central business

district of the Sebokeng and Evaton townships on which various land uses were to be indicated.

Town centre

"The object of this assignment is to compile a plan that can form the basis for the development of a modern town centre which can stop the tremendous leakage of capital from the Sebokeng/Evaton complex and to fulfill the social and administrative needs of the town.

"The central business district has been planned to provide for shopping centres, a light industrial area and communal facilities such as a medical centre, hotel and public offices to serve both the communities of Evaton and Sebokeng jointly. "Therefore it is important that the future development and the implementation of the plan be co-ordinated by a co-ordinating development committee representing the interests of the communities of Evaton, Sebokeng, the Vaal Triangle and the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board."

Dr Koornhof said this board had already held its first meeting.

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS WITH BLACK UNIONS DETERIORATES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE serious deterioration in relations between the Government and black trade unions comes ironically after the much vaunted introduction of so-called labour law reforms.

This is perhaps not irony but sheds a light on a serious flaw in the hypotheses held about change in South Africa. What is seen as dramatic change by the Government, and some whites, is more often than not only the tip.

It is a Catch-22 situation for the Government. They had imagined by legalising black trade unions, they would be able to control those unregistered unions that would, in their eyes, turn "political".

Instead they have opened the floodgates to all sorts of demands from black unions, which, had conditions been normal in South Africa, would not have caused such headaches.

The problem facing the Government is that black unions are in

some form given the right to articulate their grievances. Labour relations are complex and difficult to handle even in more advanced countries with long histories of trade unionism. The situation in South Africa is exacerbated first because this is virgin territory, and more importantly by our crazy racial situation.

Through conditioning, the Government's response to any form of dissent has become frozen into one single channel — repression. It seems to us ridiculous to expect people who have certain avenues opened to them to remain inactive and quiescent. What should happen is to have vigorous debate from governmental level, down to the workers and the employers.

In truth, the employers are not helping a very complex situation by their seeming intransigence to change.

As long as people insist on exerting pressure on the simmering pot,

there are bound to be unfortunate consequences. The death of a white trade unionist is perhaps only one of such explosive things likely to happen.

The problem goes much further than that. Unrest in labour relations in South Africa is a symptom of much deeper problems. That part of the lid has been opened here should have been cause for advancement, rather than simple repression.

Debate should be free, open and honest, we believe. There are too many stereotypes that have to be eradicated. It should have been a marvellous chance for employers and the Government to learn more about black workers. It should also have given blacks a chance of learning and getting accustomed to the intricacies of labour relations.

Repressive action leads only one way — to other sinister or self-interest views getting into the problem and making it even more thorny.

PROFESSOR KLEYNHANS ON GOVERNMENT ACCEPTANCE OF BLACKS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

IT TOOK the Nationalist Government 30 to 40 years to accept that blacks were permanent citizens in white South Africa, says Professor Willem Kleynhans, head of the Political Science Department, at the University of South Africa.

Prof. Kleynhans, in an interview with The SOWETAN, reacted to the Government's positive response to the major proposals on black housing filed by the Viljoen committee.

"Now that the Government has at last acknowledged the fact that blacks are now permanent citizens of the Republic, I hope it is not going to take the Government another 30 years to give them the political rights which they are basically entitled to", said the Afrikaner professor.

The Viljoen Committee, which investigated the growing housing crisis in Soweto, recently told the Government to drastically change its housing policies, if it desired to cut into the critical housing backlog in Soweto. It is reported that half a million blacks, Asian and coloured people in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal

complex are in need of proper housing.

Prof Kleynhans said: "The Government should now accept the fact that where people live permanently and are involved in the economic processes, and where they contribute their labour power, they have the right to have a say in the political decision making processes of the country.

"Blacks should now have a direct say in the making of the laws which they must obey."

In response to the Viljoen's Committee report, the Government has since drawn up a 13 point plan for site-and-service, self help and co-housing.

The Government's positive stands of giving priority to the acute shortage of housing for blacks is very welcome,

said the political scientists, stressing however, that blacks should now have political rights.

He added: "The Government cannot separate human beings from where they live and work from their political aspirations. Their permanency in the country goes hand in hand with their political aspirations."

The Government, in its 13 point plan, set out by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr F Koenhof, reported amongst other factors that: "Housing is a corner stone of a stable society and will therefore enjoy priority and that to give individuals a greater say, site — and service, self help, core and town housing schemes will be encouraged with the help of technical advice centres."

CATHOLIC SUPPORT FOR BLACK UNIONS REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Catholic Church leadership will give moral support to black trade unionism, according to Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

Archbishop Hurley was addressing a Press conference at the church's seminary in Waterkloof yesterday to highlight the end of the conference's 10-day plenary session.

He said the church needed to involve itself in social, political and economic affairs of the country, not in power-seeking, but in educational, moral and basic human rights aspects.

During the conference, the archbishop said, the bishops were opportuned to listen to black trade unionists' experiences of humiliations, detentions and sufferings in their fight for justice in the labour scene.

Archbishop Hurley dismissed claims that black trade unionists were revolutionists and described them, as humble people prepared to collaborate for the sake of workers' rights.

"The scene is not as bad as the Government paints it. If they talk to unionists, they will prove this by the unionists attitude. I find their attitude so moving," archbishop Hurley said.

A draft statement on resettlement stated: "Those affected by resettlement are exposed to physical hardships, emotional hurt and psychological stress. Deprived and depressed, they are often people without hope.

"We appeal to the authorities, even at this late juncture, to reconsider this policy and to be aware of the immense harm being done to the sons and daughters of our country."

The Catholic church was still examining its participation in the South African Broadcasting Corporation church services as well as conscientious objections by young whites to join the army.

CSO: 4700/763

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIANS BOYCOTT SHIP--Melbourne--The Australian trade union movement's protest against the death in detention of South African unionist Dr Neil Aggett has forced a ship to anchor off the west Australian port of Fremantle for four days. The protest will also ground four South African Airways flights next week. The Saffocean Mildurah arrived off Fremantle yesterday and will not be able to enter the port until Monday morning when waterfront unions lift their week-long ban on South African shipping. A spokesman for South African Airways said yesterday the week-long ban on its flights would ground two flights into and two flights out of Australia through Perth. About 900 passengers would be affected, said the spokesman, but the airline hoped to move most of them once the ban was lifted. The affected flights were the airline's normal Tuesday and Saturday services. Last week, the Australian Council of Trade Unions called on unions to protest against the death of Dr Aggett. The president of the council, Mr Cliff Dolan, said the request for union protests was to make the South African Government appreciate the union movement's abhorrence of all forms of racism. A copy of the ACTU protest had been sent to the South African Embassy. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 12]

TAX DEBTS--In the 1980-81 financial year R2 617 292 in income tax from individuals was written off as irrecoverable and R3 067 638 from companies, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday. In a written reply to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville), Mr Horwood said the amounts were owing by 6 027 individuals and 435 companies. These figures were abnormally high because a technical difficulty during the 1979-80 financial year had meant that a substantial number of cases which should have been dealt with that year could only be processed during the following financial year. In 1979-80 the figures which were consequently much lower than they would have been, showed that R1 178 208 had been written off in respect of 3 888 individuals and R1 091 397 in respect of companies. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 8]

LIGHTS FOR SOWETO--More than R5-million a month was being spent on providing electricity to Soweto, with 25 082 houses already complete, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday. Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), Dr Koornhof said work to the value of R74-million had been completed by the end of 1981, which represented expenditure of more than R4-million a month. This had now increased to over R5-million a month. The total estimated cost amounted to R235-million, and work was expected to be complete in early 1984. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 8]

FOREIGNERS IN MILITARY--Last year 2,259 citizens of foreign countries registered for military service in South Africa and 2,206 in 1980, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said yesterday in a written reply to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 8]

MAIZE DELIVERY COSTS--A total of R1 814 588 847 was provided by the Land Bank to finance maize deliveries to co-operative agents of the Maize Board, the Minister of Finance, Dr Owen Horwood, said yesterday. Replying to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFI, Yeoville), Dr Horwood said this sum included the producer's price and levy and the difference in price on stocks carried over. The sum was financed from overdraft facilities from commercial banks. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 8]

BANNING OF SAMMY ADELMAN DEPLORED--We do not know what, if anything, caused Mr Sammy Adelman to be detained and subsequently banned. In the absence of any information it has to be presumed that whatever it was would not have stood up to examination in court. Yet on such flimsy "evidence" is a young man's career destroyed, his reputation ruined and he is forced to flee the country of his birth. Another bitter enemy may have thus been chased abroad to help wage a propaganda war on South Africa. It is a pity that the Rabie Commission still condones such bannings. [Editorial] [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 82 p 22]

COLONEL GOOSEN PROMOTION HIT--Just four years ago Colonel Pieter Goosen, then in charge of the Security Police in Port Elizabeth, told the Steve Biko inquest he had ordered the black consciousness leader to be kept naked and in chains and that his men did not work under any statutes. It was chilling and stunning evidence. Equally stunning is the news that this man, who was in charge of the case that has left an indelible stain on South Africa, has been promoted to an assistant commissioner, one of the most responsible police posts in the land. Is this really the image the SAP wants to project? [Editorial] [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 82 p 8]

UCOR LOAN--Union Acceptances and Volkskas Merchant Bank have privately placed loan stock totalling R45 055 269 on behalf of the Uranium Enrichment Corporation. The issue was by way of two loans--a 20-year loan with a coupon of 12,5% priced at 88,13% to yield 14,30% to maturity; and a 20-year loan with a coupon of 14,30% at par. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 82 p 15]

MISSION TO TAIWAN--The South African Republic of China Chamber of Economic Relations is organising a second trade mission to Taiwan. It will leave South Africa on April 27. The mission, to be led by Mr H.J. van der Merwe, will not only concern itself with two-way trade between the countries but will investigate the possibility of joint ventures. The diamond-cutting works at Kaoh Siung in Taiwan in which South Africans and Taiwanese are interested was established as a follow-up to last year's trade mission. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 82 p 15]

CSO: 4700/764

JINJA PAPER COMPANY GIVEN AUTONOMOUS STATUS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] PAPCO Industries Limited, Jinja formerly under the Uganda Development Corporation, is now an autonomous industry, the Minister of Industry Dr Andoniya Tiberondwa, declared when inaugurating the industry's new board of directors in Jinja.

"The Government," he said, "is committed to the policy of mixed economy, and it is no longer interested in nationalising people's property."

He noted the commendable name the company was holding and appealed to those concerned to give the managers all support so that they could maintain their standard.

Dr Tiberondwa appealed to members of the board of directors to concentrate on the increase of production. He advised them to look into the problems of the workers realistically and to examine the calibre of the workers, their abilities and commitment to the Government cause.

The General Manager, Mr Onyinge-Odomoch, commended the good work the Government was doing for them. He said the 4.3 million US dollars given to them by the Government had benefited them a lot.

The chairman of the board of directors, Mr Kanakulya, said a machine-line out of operation for the last ten years was expected to operate again before June this year.

Later, the Minister opened a UPC branch for PAPCO Industries, Limited.

He appealed to the new directors and general managers always to first consider the human feelings and dignity in their daily activities, stressing that whatever was produced was for the benefit of all Ugandans.

He revealed that the crusade for "National Unity," which UPC has embarked on aimed at involving every Ugandan in decision-making in the country.

Dr Tiberondwa expressed concern about the necessity for the Government to be involved in the running of the economic power of the country.

Other speakers included the MP for Jinja East, Dr Muzira, and the MP for Iganga south west, Mr David Nabeta.

BETTER EDUCATION FOR POLICE APPLAUDED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Healthy Move in Our Police Force"]

[Text] To hear that there are over fifty University graduates in our police force is to witness one of the most dramatic developments in the history of our police force. This is so because for a long time our police force has been seen by our people as a dumping plac for people who could not make it anywhere else.

And with 'rejects' finding places in the force, little, by way of efficiency, discipline and respect for the profession could be expected. This trend was acidified during the misrule of terror when the few who by some divine act had found their way into the force got silenced by the dictator's forces of suppression and repression.

The newly qualified graduates in the police force should note that the public expects a dramatic change in the force. Of course they come at a time when the country is riddled with teething problems, some of which are beyond their control or influence. But they have the burden of proving to the keen public that their brains and bodies will add something positive to the force.

If they successfully do this, Ugandans will have something to feel proud about. And young as they are, they have a long time to learn more by experience. As pioneers, they have a lot of legacy to live behind when they eventually leave the force and as people with a galaxy of ideas we are banking on them to impart some of their knowledge to their subordinates and colleagues for the general improvement of the running of the force.

Since the myth that the police force is a hive for rejects has been destroyed, we expect to see a continued flow of graduates from all disciplines to the police force in future. There is no convincing reason whatsoever why this important institution should not join other institutions in the race for the recruitment of competent personnel.

Police officers with lesser education should not see this development as a threat to their positions but should instead strive to share their problems and ignorance with graduate policemen. Cooperation and not confrontation should be the hallmark of their working relations.

CSO: 4700/760

PLANS REPORTED UNDERWAY TO CURB ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Tom Okello]

[Text] PLANS to track down illegal immigrants are underway. District commissioners and police officers together with immigration officials will be involved in the exercise.

This was disclosed yesterday by the acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Internal Affairs Mr James Kigye.

Mr Kigye lashed at some immigration officials who were not executing their duties responsibly. As a result there were many immigrants who were engaged in dubious businesses all over the country.

Uganda should not be made a dumping ground for fugitives. We cannot afford to have our country become a place where anybody can come in and walk out."

An immigration officer, he said, ought to be, ought and vigilant while executing his duty and called on all immigration officers at the borders and Entebbe Airport to be not only more serious with their work but also to be alert and security conscious.

He warned them against some immigrants who entered the country to cause insecurity and those engaged in smuggling the country's riches "leaving the nationals suffering".

It appeared the control over the immigration officers was so remote that it made them believe

that their actions were not being watched.

Mr Kigye, who deputised for the Minister of Internal Affairs at the opening of a four-week induction course for immigration officers at the Institute of Public Administrations in Kampala, said because of the great importance the government attached to the department,

it had embarked on in-service training programmes.

Besides, he added, the department had been elevated. It would soon be headed by a commissioner and a deputy, assisted by many principal immigration officers.

Proper identification and uniforms would soon be issued to the department so that

its workers could easily be identified. And plans were underway to establish regional immigration offices.

All district commissioners and the district police officers would be alerted to work hand in hand with the immigration officials to check on illegal immigrants.

FORMER GOVERNOR UNDER AMIN SENTENCED TO DEATH

Charged With Murder

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 27 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Abdallah Nasur, former governor of the central province during the Amin regime, was yesterday sentenced to death by the Uganda High Court.

In a three-hour judgement, the presiding judge, Mr Chief Justice George Masika said "The prosecution has proved its case beyond any reasonable doubt and I accordingly convict him (Nasur) as charged."

Nasur was charged with the murder of former Masaka mayor, Mr Francis Walugembe, on September 21, 1972 at the quarter-guard, near Masaka army barracks.

Justice Masika said he was convinced that Nasur murdered Walugembe and with malice aforethought."

On the cause of Walugembe's death, the judge said, "it is my opinion that the deceased died as a result of the violent assault upon him at the quarter-guard." He said Nasur stabbed him, twisted the knife, then removed it and "in a true spirit of cannibal fashion, the accused licked the knife."

"And, the manner of killing was the most brutal," Justice Masika added.

Nasur expressed aforethought malice by announcing to the public at the scene of the crime that a guerilla had been caught and he was going to be killed, the judge said.

He described Thomas Ntale as "an honest, reliable and truthful witness," and accepted his evidence as truthful. Ntale, a key witness for the prosecution and Walugembe's son, testified that he was with Walugembe on the day he was killed.

Inconsistencies between Ntale's evidence and the statement he made to the police were minor and ineffectual and did not materially affect his whole evidence, the judge said.

"He witnessed the kidnapping of his father, saw the events at the quarter-guard, and saw the accused stabbing the deceased.

"The conditions of identification were most favourable, the circumstances were clear, the public was invited to a show and there was ample time to see what was happening."

"The other inconsistencies in Ntale's evidence were probably due to lapse of memory due to passage of time," Masika said.

Justice Masika described Nasur's evidence as "preposterous and incredible," and rejected his alibi that he was away at the material time buying food for the soldiers.

"I do not believe that he was away, I do not believe that he never wore the army uniform. I am satisfied that he told lies," he said.

In a long statement before the conviction was read to him, Nasur maintained that he did not kill Walugembe, and that he was charged with the crime simply because he was in Amin's regime.

"I have been convicted for murdering a man I have never even seen," Nasur said. "Those who have accused me may go and celebrate that we have convicted Nasur," he added.

"I, as a muslim, I am holding this Koran knowing that I am charged falsely, but those who have charged me will be the ones to suffer."

You, as Chief Justice and your judge will hear more cases about Amin's people. Death is for everybody although it should be the right type of death," he said.

But Justice Masika summed up his judgment by saying, "Institutions are created by man to help man and not to deprive him of his most sacred right, the right to life."

Turning to Nasur, he said, "You have been convicted of murder. You will suffer death in the manner prescribed by law."

Nasur Appeals

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Jan 82 p 8

[Article by Margaret Mbaziira]

[Text] Abadallah Nasur, former governor of Central Province in Amin's regime, sentenced to death by the Uganda High Court on Monday, has appealed against sentence in the Uganda Court of Appeal.

Nasur was convicted of murdering Francis Walugembe, former mayor of Masaka, on September 21, 1972, by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice George Masika. The appeal was filed by his lawyer, Mr P.S. Ayigihugu.

Meanwhile, the hearing of a case in which Lt Col Abdu S. L. Kisule is charged with murdering Jackson Mbazira Mukasa of Natete started yesterday before Mr Justice E. Otong.

He is alleged to have murdered him on October 30, 1971.

The first witness to be called by the prosecution was Mrs Violet T. Kaggwa, a senior nursing officer of M.P. Shah Hospital, Nairobi.

She told the court that she knew the deceased as a good friend. On the day he died, they had an appointment.

She told the judge that she was going to drop the deceased at his house in Natete when they stopped at a bar to buy some cigarettes and a box of matches.

"When entering the bar a man touched my wig," she told the judge. "But because it was getting dark, I could not see the man clearly," she said.

Mrs Kaggwa said that the unknown man then started boxing the deceased. She ran to the police for help but they could not help much.

"I went back to see what was happening. There were so many people and Jackson was lying on the ground," she said.

She told the judge that people around were saying that Kisule had killed a person.

She said that they took him to the hospital but on their arrival he died.

The prosecution is being led by the Deputy Director of Public Prosecution, Mr Amosi Twinomujuni while the accused is being represented by Mr Ayigihugu.

The hearing continues.

CSO: 4700/760

BRIEFS

MADHVANI SUGAR WORKS SURVEY--Kampala, January 24--Representatives of local and international financial institutions meeting in Uganda over the weekend have agreed in principle to provide 65 million pounds (130 million dollars) for the rehabilitation of Madhvani Sugar Works. The works, managed by Meena Madhvani and her 30-year old son Nitin, is considered the largest single economic unit in the whole of Uganda. It employs about 10,000 people on the 22,000 acre (9,000 hectare) sugar plantation and factory in a joint venture company owned 51 per cent by the Uganda Government and 49 percent by the millionaire Madhvani family. The agreement on the aid package, though still tentative, has been welcomed by the Uganda Government as the first involving a private financial institution since the fall of dictator Idi Amin in 1979. The sugar complex at Kakira was started in 1924 by the Madhvani family and was producing 80,000 tons of sugar annually in 1972 when Idi Amin expelled all Asians from Uganda and nationalised their property. By the time Amin was overthrown in April 1979 output had dwindled to only 3,000 tons of sugar per year. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2866, 26 Jan 82 p 23]

KILLINGS DENIED--Nairobi, January 24--Ugandan President Milton Obote has denied that there are now more killings in Uganda than there were under deposed dictator Idi Amin, it was reported here today. But Mr Obote, addressing a public rally in the Tororo North constituency, warned that anyone standing in the way of his regime's goals of fighting poverty, ignorance and disease would be crushed, according to Radio Uganda monitored here. Mr Obote also criticised the leader of the opposition Democratic Party, Paul Ssemogerere, for not condemning anti-Government activities in the countryside, the radio said, and claiming that violence in Uganda was now greater than during Idi Amin's regime. Mr Ssemogerere only spoke out when a person destabilising the country was arrested, Mr Obote was quoted as saying. The President appealed to all Ugandans who had guns or ammunition to surrender them to the Government immediately and warned citizens that anyone practicing tribalism would be expelled from the ruling Uganda Peoples Congress Party as long as it was in power. He also called on Ugandans in exile to come home and help rebuild the country and said his Government was interested in spending as much public money as possible on farmers, not arms. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2866, 26 Jan 82 p 23]

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY--Japan is to grant Uganda about 80m/- to purchase agricultural machinery, the new Japanese Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Teruo Kosugi said. Tokyo is also ready to assist Uganda in the rehabilitation of her television system, Mr Kosugi told President Obote when presenting his credentials. The President welcomed the grant as a crucial offer, "because, at the moment farmers are tuned to produce more. The grant will be put to the best use to sustain that spirit," he assured the ambassador, based in Nairobi. [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/761

BRIEFS

ARRESTS FOR CRITICIZING GOVERNMENT--Two leaders of Upper Volta's Patriotic League for Development (LIPAD) were arrested early last month in the course of an inquiry mounted by the Military Government, Justice Minister, M. Bema Ouattara, disclosed. They were prominent industrialist Philippe Ouedraogo, who was Secretary of State for Planning in 1973, and veterinary surgeon Amdou Coulibaly, who in 1976-77 chaired a special committee set up to prepare for the restoration of normal constitutional life in Upper Volta. Mr Ouedraogo is general manager of the railway from Ouagadougou to Tambao and Tin Hrassan and of the manganese mine and cement works it serves in each town respectively. Their league is accused of preparing a front-page article in LIPAD's periodical LE PATRIOTE, quoting fierce criticisms of the Government by former labour leader Soumane Toure, who has been on the run since last November. The Government wants him for alleged subversion and illegal possession of secret documents which the military regime says could compromise state security. The Voltan Trade Union Confederation he led as Secretary-General has been suspended. Also detained was the head of the national printing works, Felix Marie Ouedraogo, who tipped off the authorities about the LE PATRIOTE article but is accused of having also supplied documents to LIPAD "to cover himself." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3365, 1 Feb 82 p 339]

CSO: 4700/733

BRIEFS

TEACHER NOT YET RELEASED--Dar-es-Salaam, January 27--Ernest Wamba-Dia Wamba, the Zairean senior lecturer at Dar University detained for 38 days in Zaire until last Friday, has not been allowed to leave the country to resume his teaching post in Tanzania, his wife has said. American-born Elaine Wamba issued her statement after she contacted the United States Embassy here to enquire from the Zairean Government on the status of her Zairean husband. Sources here said that during his detention Dr Wamba was subjected to "brutal interrogation" and had been "confined to a tiny unhygienic underground cell" with other prisoners. A Zaire Embassy spokesman said today that it would be known next week whether or not the lecturer would be allowed to return to Tanzania. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2867, 29 Jan 82 p 23]

CSO: 4700/742

ZAMBIA RAILWAYS LEND SIX LOCOMOTIVES TO TAZARA TO MOVE COPPER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA Railways has loaned Tazara six locomotive engines to move a backlog of 42 loads of copper worth about K70 million stranded between Choji in Zambia and Mlimba in Tanzania to Dar es Salaam port, a railways spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said in a statement this action was taken after a resolution of a meeting of officials from NCCM, RCM, Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications, Zambia Railways and Tazara.

Zambia Railways would provide crews including 12 mechanics to be stationed at Mbeya.

Copper has been piling up on the Tanzanian side of Tazara for the past few weeks.

In the exercise 900 Zambia

Railways wagons, now stranded on the Tazara line would be moved.

The exercise would only last a month.

Tazara has been dogged by operational problems, including shortage of locomotives, technical personnel and spare parts.

Early this month Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Rajah Kunda said Tazara operations were being hampered by lack of locomotive engines.

He said West German firms — Krupp of Essen and Friedrichshafen were contacted to supply locomotive engines, while the Chinese would supply spares.

Tazara had raised funds only to buy nine locomotives out of the 60 needed to resuscitate the lifeline.

CSO: 4700/812

POULTRY INDUSTRY RECOVERING BECAUSE OF IMPROVED FEEDS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

THE poultry industry is showing recovery signs after going through a long period of depression mainly because of poor quality feeds.

The pick-up in the industry has been attributed to general improvement in the quality of feeds which is pushing up interest in farmers.

Confirming this in Lusaka yesterday, general manager of the Poultry Development Company, a subsidiary of the Rural Development Corporation (RDC), Mr Elias Kaluba, said that as a result, the factory was now working at 50 per cent capacity from previous low levels.

"In November last year the industry was still bad but now

it is improving and we are very busy at the factory," he said.

If the present trend was maintained, it would not be long before one would safely say that it was satisfactory.

Further improvements were expected after the rains had stopped.

The demand for dressed chickens had shot up tremendously because of the beef shortage.

"Marketing is no longer a source of worry now because we easily sell our products without much fuss.

For the past three years there had been an erratic supply of stockfeeds which farmers said was of poor quality and the poultry industry had since been in a crisis.

Several farmers were reported to have withdrawn from poultry farming because of feeds problems. Poor quality feeds meant feeding more before the birds could be marketed.

CSO: 4700/812

CHINESE EXPERTS ASKED TO EXPAND RICE PROGRAM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Chinese experts at an experimental rice growing scheme west of Lusaka have been urged to expand the programme and research into other seed varieties.

Minister of State for Agriculture Mr Justice Mukando said yesterday that the expansion of the rice growing exercise would start with tests on suitable varieties for the whole country.

Mr Mukando said the experts had agreed to carry out further experiments in order to help Zambia expand rice production.

"We are trying to breed rice seed varieties that are suitable to Zambia's conditions for growth such that we can breed the seed locally for our own peasant and commercial farmers," Mr Mukando said.

The Chinese experts started growing rice at the Kafushi scheme on experimental basis in 1980.

"The rice growing programme has so far been satisfactory," Mr Mukando added.

CSO: 4700/812

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION A MUST FOR SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES PROGRAM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA'S small-scale industries programme is doomed to failure if there is no vigorous rural electrification programme, Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Mr Leonard Subulwa warned in Kitwe yesterday.

The minister said that the electrification of rural areas must be pursued more seriously and at a much faster pace so that the countryside could be supplied with cheap electric power.

Mr Subulwa said this when he opened a seminar on national promotion and identification of training needs for small businessmen at Mindolo

Ecumenical Foundation.

Unless the rural areas enjoyed cheap electric power, he said, no amount of priority planning to make village and small-scale industries develop into a major activity, would materialise.

The minister said planners should understand that village and small-scale industries could serve as the prop for the nation's industrialisation and the national economy.

Mr Subulwa told the seminar that the programme was capable of transforming the small entrepreneur into part of an organised

scheme to generate greater economic stability for the country.

It was aimed at propelling small-scale industries into export-oriented set-ups so that in the process these industries would earn the country precious foreign exchange.

"For this programme to succeed here in Zambia, however, rural electrification must be pursued more seriously and at a much faster pace, for unless the rural areas enjoy cheap electric power, no amount of priority planning to make village and small-scale industries develop into a major activity will materialise," he said.

FAO SUBMITS FISHING INDUSTRY FEASIBILITY STUDY TO GOVERNMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA's fishing industry will soon improve following the completion of a detailed feasibility study on its development Prime Minister Nalundino Mundia said in Kafue yesterday.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) which undertook the study has submitted its report to the Government. Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Unia Mwila, was in Rome, Italy, recently to discuss the funding of the project.

Mr Mundia said this in his address to workers at Nkwazi Manufacturing Company, which manufactures fishing nets and ropes.

The Prime Minister said the Government was anxious to implement the recommendations of the report in order to boost fish production in the country.

"I also hope that the establishment of the Fishing Development Co-operative will be a major boost to the industry."

He urged the company to expand in order to produce more fishing requisites to meet the demand. The company should aim high to ensure that fishermen had the necessary requisites to boost production.

Zambia had great potential and is capable of producing enough fish for export and fish, if it was available in large quantities, could be a substitute for meat.

Stressing the need for hard work and discipline, the Prime Minister said these were prerequisites for high productivity. He was glad to note that the company's turnover was K5 million. ZIMCO has five per cent shares.

NCZ ORDERED TO END PRIORITY FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION TO PROVINCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRIME MINISTER Mundia has ordered that Namboard and the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ) should stop giving priority to Southern Province in the distribution of fertiliser.

The Prime Minister's directive overrules an earlier order by Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa for the organisations to channel the fertiliser to Southern Province for two weeks to end shortage of the commodity there.

Mr Subulwa asked for the suspension of top dressing fertiliser to other parts of the country for two weeks on February 4.

But Mr Mundia who was addressing management after touring the plant yesterday, said this should be reviewed immediately.

Fertiliser, Mr Mundia said, should be rationed to avoid a situation where one province got more than "a lion's share."

He urged Namboard to correct an anomaly of off-loading all the fertiliser at one point, thereby creating problems of redistribution later.

"This process caused delays in other areas getting fertiliser. The arrangement should be made so that respective places ought to be getting their shares right away.

"Some fertiliser should be dropped at Mazabuka, some Choma, Monze, Pemba, Livingstone and so on.

"A situation where Namboard dropped the fertiliser at its headquarters in Monze is a blind way of doing things and such an anomaly should be corrected."

Mr Mundia said although most of the chemicals were being produced locally, the country would continue to order others like potassium intermediate, phosphates and sulphuric acid.

On phosphates, he said importation would soon be stopped as Zimco had discovered the chemical in some parts of the country and just awaited the start of exploitation.

EEC LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA and the European Economic Community (EEC) yesterday signed a K58 million loan to prop up the sagging performance of copper on the world market.

President Kaunda declared at the signing ceremony at State House that Pretoria had never been and will never be a true ally of the Western world.

The President urged the United States and leading lending institutions in the West to emulate the lending policies of the EEC which he said were in a class of their own.

"If all countries of the northern hemisphere would do what the EEC is doing, I dare say there might be no need for the North-South dialogue."

No right thinking man could delude himself that he was all right when his colleague continued to suffer on earth.

"We hope the IMF, the World Bank and the United States could take a leaf from

what you are doing because you have truly provided leadership in the field of assistance to Third World countries," Dr Kaunda told the nine-man EEC team.

He said the economic problems Zambia was facing were created by the high price of oil and manufactured goods as opposed to the poor copper prices on the world market.

As a result of this vicious circle, the country needed all the assistance it could get to break even.

It was in this light that Zambia appreciated the K58 million EEC loan and "as we sign it we see new and bigger dimensions of relations between Zambia and the EEC."

CSO: 4700/812

PARLIAMENTARY PROBE REVEALS POLICE CORRUPTION CAUSED BY TRIBALISM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt]

CORRUPTION and nepotism in the police force are caused by provincialism and tribalism which are rife, according to investigations by Parliament.

Speaker of the National Assembly **Mr Robinson Nabulyato** told Parliament yesterday his investigations also revealed there was a secret code of tribal instructions from high-hidden quarters he could not reach.

Mr Nabulyato made the revelations when he commented on a point of order raised by Kapoche MP **Rev Ben Zulu** who, two weeks ago, asked the Speaker whether it was in order for police officers to quarrel in the Press.

Mr Zulu said then that it was sad there were squabbles within the force and asked why this should continue when the crime wave was rising in the country.

The Speaker said he had no ruling to make on the point of order.

The Government, he said, must deal with complaints, counter-accusations, allegations of corruption, nepotism and tribalism to restore confidence in the police force and in the general public.

Wrong

"Something is definitely wrong in the country's police force and this needed a cure and not just a punishment for one or two individual police officers."

The Speaker said the Government should pay particular attention to the fact that "there is no smoke without fire."

But he urged the Government to follow up other causes of dissatisfaction in the nation and the police force itself.

As a result of recent complaints he was forced, as a citizen of Zambia and as Speaker of the House, to express great concern at these happenings in one of the most important security wings of the State.

"My investigations reveal that all these allegations are due either to provincialism or tribalism which are rife in the police force; and for this the lower ranks suffer especially where the Police and Prison Service Commission does not handle nor consider promotions."

"As a result, individual police officers get frustrated by one or two tribes who dominate the police force in most top ranks. Any police officer who wished to complain following the available channels fears to do so because of victimisation."

"This is why it is alleged that these days a report from a junior police officer through normal channels would either get blocked up or the other officer concerned would be disciplined before his report reached appropriate authorities," he said.

The Speaker said it could be seen that all sorts of malpractices and intrigues were indulged in by some tribalist senior ranking police officers, especially when recommending others for promotions.

Investigations show that in this exercise, senior police officers employ "wako ni-wako" (blood is thicker than water) and "kata mulomo" (bribe), he said.

His investigations showed there was a secret code of

tribal instructions from high-hidden quarters "where I could not reach."

This allowed their tribesmen to get easy chances for promotions by-passing other legitimate candidates using dubious means and tricks.

This monopoly was to make other tribes appear useless or untrustworthy and to be mere spectators in their own police force.

On victimisation allegedly obtaining in the police force, Mr Nabulyato said his probe revealed the most frightening task facing any police officer — and any member of the public — today was to be asked to provide proof of his or her allegations.

"I consider the requirement of proof in allegations though resented is a necessary safeguard otherwise the State would be governed by individual whims and baseless allegations centred on jealousies which cause chaos in a country.

"Therefore in the interests of justice and democratic freedom, any one with a proper complaint to raise should do so without fear," he said.

Referring to suspended Central Province deputy police chief Mr Harry Kalombe, amid shouts of "long live Kalombe"

by some backbenchers, Mr Nabulyato said his investigations were drawn to the fact that because of exposition or Press outbursts by some police officers, tribal lists for promotions containing only one or so other names from other tribes to disguise the game of intrigue was recently turned down.

Sometimes police files on certain officers disappeared mysteriously or pages were pulled out to make it difficult for the career or report of a particular police officer from being studied by responsible police authorities.

"There are allegations of junior officers being issued with cars while seniors are issued with either Land-Rovers, Aros or even none at all without any reasons being given on what basis such junior men are given better cars than senior ones."

The Speaker said there were allegations that a group of police officers with degrees obtained from universities reported to be from one tribe, were shunted in one small office to frustrate them so they could leave the force.

"How far true some of these allegations are is all a matter for Government to examine," he said.

UNDP APPROVES FIVE-YEAR INDUSTRIAL AID PROGRAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA is poised for industrial boom following the decision of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to approve a K3.5 million aid programme for the next five years.

A four-man high powered team from UNDP and the United Nations Development Organisation (UNIDO) has arrived in Zambia to identify projects to be set up in various parts of the country.

UNDP resident representative in Zambia Mr Dusan Dragic, said in Lusaka yesterday that at least K943,600 of the total amount had been allocated by his organisation to start implementing the industrial projects this year.

This year's allocation of K426,000 would be devoted to small-scale industries while the remaining money would be spent on industrial projects which he did not name.

The industrial mission, led by Mr S. Shimada, industrial planner from UNIDO in Vienna, Austria, will spend a week in Zambia and would hold top level

talks with Government officials, including Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa.

"The mission will review the existing support which international organisations give to industrial development to Zambia.

"It will evaluate this assistance and make recommendations for future projects which could be financed by UNIDO or other organisations."

Mr Dragic said the four-man team would concentrate on small-scale industries which would receive K426,000 this year directed to Village Industrial Services and to the Development Bank of Zambia for credit facilities.

"The UNDP and UNIDO officials will submit their recommendations to the Government for further development and increase of such support."

His organisation was determined to push forward the new industrial development programme for Zambia since 18.5 per cent of the total K21.2 million aid programme to Zambia for 1982-86 would be given to industrial development.

The industrial programme would involve consultancy, experts, training of Zambians at home and abroad and supply of equipment for training and development purposes.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO CORRECT RURAL-URBAN IMBALANCE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 82 p 11

[Article by Charles Rukuni: "R218m Plan To Take Schools to the People"]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is to spend R218-million on rural day secondary schools. It hopes to establish 1 000 schools within the next three to four years.

This is part of the Mugabe government's plan to depart from policies of previous governments under which development was centred in urban areas — where most of the whites lived — and so correct "the shameful imbalance in development between rural and urban areas".

It is also part of the government's plan to overcome illiteracy by 1990 and involves adult education, plans for which have not yet been fully worked out.

Day schools, rather than boarding schools, are to be built because of the cost.

Education Minister Dzingai Mutumbuka says it costs five times more to build a boarding school and eight times as much to maintain a child at a boarding school than at a day school.

The number of Form 1 students — the first year of secondary education — has increased to 120 000, a rise of 38 000 over the 1981 figure.

This represents almost a sevenfold increase in the number of students entering their first year of secondary schooling compared with the number barely two years ago.

When Mr Mugabe's government came to power in March 1980, only 18 000 students entered secondary school out of nearly 100 000 who completed their primary education.

With the introduction of free primary edu-

cation, which affected the 1980 enrolment during the second half of the year, the number of primary school children rose from about 850 000 to nearly 1.3-million.

The government, therefore, had to accommodate more secondary students, and this was achieved by setting up rural day schools and introducing double sessioning in urban schools. As a result, 83 000 pupils were able to enter secondary school.

The need to create more secondary school benches arose not only because of the increase in enrolment of pupils in primary schools but also because of the lifting of restrictions imposed by previous governments.

These included age restrictions on who should enter primary or secondary school and the abolition of what were known as F2 — so-called technical — secondary schools, which produced graduates who could not be absorbed either into technical colleges or higher secondary schools.

The creation of more secondary schools in itself does not help, as these may produce academics with nothing to contribute to the national economy.

Mr Mutumbuka says: "Once one creates more secondary school places for children, one has to decide what to teach them. I believe students should be taught subjects that will adequately prepare them for further training, be it technical, academic or a combination of both.

"I believe that theory and practice, carefully blended together, should produce a well-balanced and useful citizen. What I would

therefore like to see is a comprehensive system of education where there is a harmonious balance between academic and technical training."

The country is faced with a manpower problem, though the government believes it is a short-term one. To meet the manpower needs, higher secondary education — 'A' levels — is to be extended so that more people can benefit from it, but, as Mr Mutumbuka says, the intention is not to see the 'A' level as a route to university.

He says: "'A' level training is important in that apart from satisfying the basic manpower requirements, it improves the quality of education in general."

To make this a reality, the government is setting up 'A' level centres throughout the country. A former whites-only school in Salisbury is already becoming an 'A' level centre.

Others are already planned for Bulawayo, for urban students, and Fort Victoria, Sinoia, Marandellas and Que Que, for rural students.

Zoning regulations — which in the past allowed only people from an area to study there — will not apply at any of these centres. Selection for the centres will be directed by the Minister of Education.

The problem, however, remains. In the past, few blacks could get 'A' level places and most had to do them through private studies, the aim being to go to university.

A degree led to a better life and a bright future. And this meant people doing general degrees ended up as teachers or being absorbed into industry.

Whether the people of Zimbabwe now appreciate that life is not all white-collar jobs remains to be seen.

PM PLEA TO AFRICA: BUILD TRADE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday called for greater economic co-operation among African states to boost development and ensure a viable economic future for the continent.

Officially opening Fidelity Printers, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe's new banknote printing works at Msasa, he said no country in the world could maintain its socio-economic vitality and make progress in isolation.

"This is especially true for African countries. Here I am not only referring to our need to diversify our economic links with the industrialised countries of both West and East, but more particularly to the need for greater economic co-operation among ourselves."

It was imperative for African states to exploit the opportunities and challenges of both regional and global inter-state co-operation in trade, finance, technology and many other areas.

The Prime Minister was speaking to a gathering outside the new premises, which included Cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives from other African reserve banks and senior Government officials. He said African states had inherited many serious economic obstacles from their colonial masters, including their size and lack of sea routes.

The economic disadvantages suffered by small and landlocked countries were that their development alternatives were severely limited, particularly in industry, when viewed individually.

"It is only through closer co-operation and association that our range of development options can be widened and our economic viability ensured in the future," Mr Mugabe said.

This was the underlying justification for the establishment of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

The Prime Minister said the SADCC had already begun to yield positive results which fully vindicated the vision which inspired its founding.

He invited the governors of the SADCC central banks who attended the ceremony to consider having their banknotes printed in Zimbabwe,

which had sophisticated equipment and modern techniques of operation, management and control.

Fidelity Printers was the only banknote printing works in the SADCC region.

The introduction of the new currency series, the increase in minimum wages and the expansion in employment had all contributed to a sudden and large increase in the demand for notes. The increase in the overall money supply, which included bank deposits, was under control.

The Prime Minister explained that after increasing by a third during the first year of independence when a real economic growth rate of 14 percent was experienced, the increase in money supply slowed down sharply last year to 12 percent, while the

country still enjoyed positive economic growth of about 7 percent.

"No other country has such an impressive growth record and a few others such a favourable ratio between growth and inflation. It is not our intention to spoil this excellent track record established since independence," Mr Mugabe said.

As a small, non-oil producing country Zimbabwe could not hope to escape the unfavourable repercussions of a world economy suffering from "stagnation". The Prime Minister assured his audience that given a fair chance, Zimbabwe had the determination and means to do better than most other developing countries.

The new banknote printing works, constructed in record time as a result of direct public

enterprise working in close co-operation with local and overseas private enterprise, symbolised the country's confidence in future development.

Mr Mugabe appealed to staff at every level to maintain and improve the high standards developed over the years.

Zimbabwe's current annual banknote requirement was about 45 million pieces. The new printing works were designed to handle double the figure.

The machines were the most advanced in banknote printing. The production capacity could be increased 10 times, with additional machines on the present floor space, more shifts and expansion on the building.

● The new 20-dollar banknote will be introduced before April this year, Mr Mugabe said.

'ANALYSIS' ON EFFECT OF ENDING SOUTH AFRICA TRADE HIT

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

SOME self-styled market "analysts" are claiming that the ending of the South African Trade Agreement next month will not have that much of an effect on Zimbabwe's export profitability. The basis for their argument is the ever-rising cost of our manufacturing, caused by imported inflation (partly) and wage increases (mainly). This is a dangerous assertion and a generalisation in which there is a hidden trap.

For a start it is forgotten that export incentives have been reduced during the past three years from 10% to nil. Secondly, it does not take into account the cut in foreign exchange allocations. At first sight the latter might seem irrelevant, but they are important as they reflect the general world recession.

Our receipts from exports have been dwindling because of this. Consider mining for a start. World demand and prices for asbestos, copper, gold and chrome is way down. In agriculture tobacco is the one good performer, but sugar is in the doldrums.

AFFECTS PROFITABILITY

Therefore, our currency allocations are having to be pruned and manufacturers are just not able to produce as much as they were before — so profitability is naturally affected. If the earnings and foreign exchange were there, profitability would automatically rise.

The international economic situation also has its effect on South Africa. Demand for its mineral products (which still make up most of its exports) has fallen likewise, and if there was a recovery its demand for manufactured goods would grow. Remember that the ending of the trade agreement came about partly because South African firms were feeling the economic pinch and wanted more protection.

—The volume available from Zimbabwe would grow and earnings would improve. In short it is the world situation which must also be blamed.

In fact, the termination of the agreement could not have come at a worse time, and to say the agreement is becoming of lesser importance is totally wrong.

This opinion would be more accurate if our, and the world, economy was buoyant, as we would not need the South African business all that much.

One of the reasons for discounting the importance of the agreement is given in the interim report of Abercom Central Africa. In this, the light engineering group says: "The deteriorating volume and profitability of export sales to South Africa has had a marked effect on group profits. The situation is likely to worsen with the termination of the trade agreement." Export turnover dropped by 34% to \$862 000, compared with the first six months of last year to December 31.

EXPORTS DOWN

In August last year the company was saying export sales were declining and it mentioned the removal of the export incentives. One would hesitate to project Abercal's experience to the rest of manufacturing as regards export profitability. The main criterion is how labour intensive a particular firm is. With Abercal, a total of 1 412 people last year produced a turnover of \$15.69 million and the question should be asked as to how this compares with other companies.

The company can certainly not be accused of being inefficient. Its return on capital employed last year was 35%. Another equally efficient Zimbabwe company, TA Holdings, weighed in at 24% last year.

EARNINGS DOWN

It should come as no surprise that earnings are down for Abercal.

As has been said before in this column the squeeze on profits is on, which is reflected in the 20.7% decrease in after-tax earnings, although turnover rose by 13% to \$8.4 million.

However, the company is confident about the year, and forecasts a "significant improvement" in earnings in the second six months.

Probably the most important statement in the half-year review is: "The exports of our products to

countries further afield (other than South Africa) are largely out of the question until the Government provides exporters with similar assistance to that given by the Governments of other exporting countries."

Presumably this means a restoration of some sort of export incentive or rebate, as well as longer repayment times. Zimbabwe is severely handicapped by Reserve Bank insistence that the maximum repayment time must be 90 days (the same as the currency allocation period). This immediately makes us look pretty sick when trying to compete against Japan and Germany who allow anything up to two years. One can see the bank's point of view, but it would be worthwhile to consider extending repayment times for exports such as capital equipment.

There is no reason for a relaxation on consumer goods.

At the moment economic co-operation in black southern Africa is all the rage, so surely the various governments could agree on longer repayment times? Or is it similar to the Beira pipeline, where good relations go out the window when money is involved?

Like most other companies Abercal is switching production capacity to the internal market and it will be interesting to see how this progresses. The contribution of exports to turnover has not been higher than about 25%. But as the company has said before: "Export markets are difficult to establish and take time to develop."

One company which does not let exports give any sleepless nights is Maceys. Chairman "Sir Save-a-Lot" Sam Levy says he cannot predict increased profitability in the second half of the year to March 31 this year, because of increases in expenses and the price freeze on consumer goods.

Shareholders are going to have little time in which to forget his comments. The half-year results came out four months later and are only two months before the year-end.

This is actually one share on the exchange which has held its price despite the continuing slide. Granted that it is only 20c, but this shows either continuing faith or attempts at picking up a bargain.

An interim dividend of 1c a share has been declared and, looking on the positive side, this gives a dividend cover of 1.4. At least Mr Levy is giving shareholders most of the earnings.

On the international scene there is nothing to feel cheerful about, with economists getting progressively gloomier about the chances of President Reagan's policies. Interest rates are still high there, the dollar is rising and the Russians continue to offload gold as fast as they can. This is mainly to pay for imports of food to make up for the country's poor harvest last season, specifically grain.

Latest reports say the world is heading for a good harvest this year and the Russians will probably not have to buy much next year. This alone should ensure an improved gold price.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

DERAILMENT HITS EXPORTS--Rail traffic between Zimbabwe and Maputo has been at a standstill since a derailment on the Mozambican side of the border on Monday, a spokesman for Mozambique Railways in Zimbabwe confirmed yesterday. He expected the line to be opened to traffic today. A spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe said the line had been blocked at a point 329 km from Maputo in the direction of Chicualacuala. He said the country's exports and imports, through Maputo had not been moving. "If exports or imports have been channelled through Maputo one cannot do anything but wait until the line is reopened," he said.
[Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/765

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